The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,247.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BERTRAM—February 8th, at Chougutcha, Jessore, Godfrey Charles, the infant son of J. W. Bertram, Esq., aged 18 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BEVAN—February 11th, at Ranipet (Arcot,) the wife of Mr. W. G. Bevan, of a daughter.

PEREIRA—February 11th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. W. Pereira, of a daughter still-born.

RANDELL—February 7th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Henry Lloyd Randell, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THORPE—CAPCUTT—February 12th, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. F. G. Lys, Mr. Christopher Thorpe, to Miss Anne Capcutt.

DEATH.

GOMES—February 9th, at Cannanore, the infant son of Mr. F. Gomes.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PASKE—February 7th, at Madhopore, the wife of Major W. Paske, B. S. C., of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—BERE—February 3rd, at Bareilly, Rohilcund, by the Rev. J. Richards, M. A., Captain Edward Septimus Wood, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, youngest son of the late Major-General H. J. Wood, C. B., Bengal Artillery, to Bella, second daughter of Major Edward Baker Bere, late 16th (Queen's Own) Lancers.

DEATH.

JENKINS—February 3rd, at Agra, Fanny Maie, the dearly loved child of Captain and Mrs. H. G. Jenkins, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, aged 1 year and 11 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Inter-changing Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.

Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. B. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," GARRATT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class .... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class... .. ..£15 }
Second Class... .. ..£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 800 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched about the 21st February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class ....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ....„ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ....„ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "ST. BERNARD," 943 tons register, HARTNELL, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of

RUTTONJEE EDULJEE,
Gunbawa Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr J. MORTON FLANAGAN acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
p. pro J. MORTON FLANAGAN.

10th Feb. 1866.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 15 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—

1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."

2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."

4th.—To amend Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."

5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India. NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇસપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.
1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE.

Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq. }
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. } Messrs. Thomas Card-
JOHN PARSONS, Esq. } well & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co.,
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. } Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had ben DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS,

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the POWER OF SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter, of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said JAMES CAVE ROSS, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Meerasee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa," and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, Out Houses, Buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill, in the south-western direction from the village of Paunchgunny, in the Waye Petta, and Sattara Collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45, now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No 47 belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from Gurrowlee to Malcolm Pett, and on or towards the south by the Paunchgunny and Rooeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

		Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise		5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary	ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER, PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—
Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.
Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1¼ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Do. F. Hyson and
Orange Pekoe.	finest Hyson.
Flowery do.	

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes St.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53⅓ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ... Rs. 2,000

Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... „ 1,000

Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good inquiry for Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank at 33 discount this day. Back Bays close at 5,800 premium; Elphinstones at 170; New Elphinstones at 210 premium; Mazagons at 1,500; Freres at 855; United Victorias at 2,575 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 50 premium; Commercials at 15½ premium; old Financials at 2 discount. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	103 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	43 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,240,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	5 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p a	Bombay Bank	50 p c. pm.
750,000	25	25		Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150		Bombay Pres. Bank	3 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	incldg n S 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	25	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	99 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	15½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	3 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct d s.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	....	Grand Finance Co.	
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association.	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,800 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	210 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	855 per share.
110,60	2,000	909		House and Land Investment Co.	500 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,500 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	20 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,575 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
[illegible]	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consol Stock	Par.
		130	2¼	Do. new £20 shares	
		1,000	2¼	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 296
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 10¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 90
„ „ Sicca „ Loan	1832-33	„ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „	1835-36	„ 88
„ „ „ „ „	1842-43	„ 88
„ „ „ „ „	1854-55	„ 88
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	„ 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		„ 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		„ 109¼

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera New load)	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May)	„ 435 to 440
Bhownuggur and Mowa	„ 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	„ 375 to 380
Porebunder	„ 290 to 300
Veeraval	„ 390 to 320
Khandeish (New)	„ 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„ 445 to 450
Oomrawattee (March and April)	„ 420 to 425
Ditto (now ready)	„ 430 to 432
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 460 to 465

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th February, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 10th February 1866 :—

LIABILITIES.		10th Feb.		17th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,005
Genl. Treasury Balance	„	84,09,487	„	104,36,266
Deposits at Head Office	„	224,11,232	„	187,69,999
Do. at Branches	„	51,86,190	„	50,77,702
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„	2,37,761	„	2,40,154
Reserve	„	10,56,983	„	10,56,983
Sundries	„	7,05,436	„	8,67,581
	Rs.	589,07,089	Rs.	573,48,685
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	92,39,305	Rs.	90,98,602
Credit Accounts at Do	„	62,05,487	„	63,54,019
Bills Discounted at Do	„	239,65,455	„	226,51,071
Dead Stock	„	7,67,040	„	7,67,073
Stamps	„	13,137	„	13,084
Balances with Agents	„	17,04,887	„	15,96,404
Sundries	„	9,05,748	„	15,04,812
Govt. Reserve Cash	„	44,09,487	„	64,36,266
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	76,33,445	„	47,31,414
Do. Branches	„	40,63,098	„	41,95,910
	Rs.	589,07,089	Rs.	573,48,685

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon W., 18th Royal Irish, on duty, from Poona.

Puckle, Captain H. G., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Candy, Lieutenant G. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Malligaum.

Price, Lieutenant Colonel G., on leave, from Jeypore.

Cahill, Lieutenant C. J. S., 14th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Neale, Lieutenant Colonel W. A., Staff, on duty, to Alligaum.

Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Lyons, Captain G. M., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon W., 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to Poona.

Swinhoe, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Deesa.

Puckle, Captain H. G., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th February.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Cornet C. D. B. Creagh, 6th Dragoons, from 26th November to 10th February, when he is to join the School of Musketry at Hythe.

Lieutenant O. F. J. Annesley, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 2nd January to 2nd July, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Captain H. S. Anderson, Brigade Major, Poona, Staff Corps, from date of departure for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
19 Edith .... Macbeth ...... Greenock, Oct. 9.
Punjaub (s) .... Day .... Calcutta, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.
19 Defiant .... Oliver .... Liverpool.
Catherine Rankin .... McMillan .... Liverpool.
Faithful .... Phillips .... Kurrachee.
Adolph Fredholm .... Fredholm .... Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Mogul, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, for Goa.
S.S. *Maharaj*, for Gulf of Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 12th, ships *Esmundsbury*, from Trincomali, *Kingdom O'Fife*, from London; February 13th, screw steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Bombay, and ship *Glendurar*, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.—February 14th, ships *Sebastopol*, for Maurit us, *Channel Light*, for Liverpool; February 19th, ships *The Lord Warden*, for London, and *Mount Eagle*, for Akyab.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN from the 1st March, to attend a Lady and two young Children on their way to England. No one who suffers from sea sickness need apply. Apply at Rooms, No. 7, Bombay Hotel, Byculla, opposite Treacher's.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE PLAY.—The Play fixed for 8 P. M., TUESDAY the 20th instant, is POSTPONED to 8-45 of the same Evening.
J. P. HUGHLINGS, Acting Principal.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—PASSENGERS per S. S. "NADA" are requested to be on board at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. & B S. S. Company (Limited).
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.
EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.
By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that MR. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poonah Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.
E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of twenty-five miles of Permanent Way and Station Materials from Sholapoor to Koolburga on the South Eastern Extension.
2. Form of Tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired, will be furnished upon application at the Agent's Office.
3. Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tender for the conveyance of Materials" must be lodged at this Office by noon of WEDNESDAY the 28th February 1866.
4. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without explanation.
G. I. P. Railway Offices, Fort, 19th February 1866.

Now for Sale.

MILLAIS'S ILLUSTRATIONS : a collection of Drawings on wood. By J. E. Millais, R. A., 4to, Rs. 12.
These are works of Art that need no letter-press—no comment—they speak for themselves.—Times, Dec. 14.
SCENES FROM THE WINTER'S TALE, Illuminated and Illustrated with Greek ornament and costumes. By Owen Jones and Henry Warren. 48 plates, Rs. 32.
THE LIFE OF MAN, symbolised by the months of the year, with 25 full page Illustrations, and many hundred marginal Devices &c. By J. Leighton, richly bound in cloth Rs. 32, or in Morocco Rs. 45.
Rampart Raw. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on THURSDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant :—
1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.
RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND FEBRUARY.
EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION, by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.
EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS !
DECAPITATION.
A GRAND MAGICAL EXPERIMENT, executed by PROFESSOR VANEK only; and for the first time in Europe and India. The Magic Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and the head of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the public, so as to allow every one a chance of inspecting it. After an interval of 7 minutes, the head will be replaced on the body, and life restored.
CARDS OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle .... Rs. 7 | Gallery .... Rs. 3
Stalls .... „ 4 | Pit .... „ 2
Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.
☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAZONJEE BYRAMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, intends to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on or about the 19th day of March next, (being one calendar month from the date hereof) all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, with the Out-houses and premises standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to the Estate of the late Wisswanath Shamjee Purbhoo, situate in Naron Dhooroo Street without the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises contain by admeasurement seventy feet in length and thirteen feet in breadth, be the same a little more or less, and which are particularly described in the original Deed of Sale bearing date the Eleventh December 1850, and standing in the Books of the Assessors of House Tax in the name of Khutree Hurgovundass Vussondass under No. 13 and in the Books of Fazendar in the name of the said Khutree Hurgovundass Vussondass under No. 16, and which said Messuage, Land and Premises are bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the North by the House of Atmaram Ballajee, on or towards the East by the said Naron Dhooroo Street, on or towards the South by the house of one Parwuttee, Widow, and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, and also by the house of the said Atmaram Ballajee. This sale will be made under and by virtue of the powers of sale vested in the said Bazonjee Byramjee in a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to him by the said Khutree Hurgovundass Vussondass, now deceased, on the 5th day of February 1860. Any person or persons having any claims thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, as the Solicitor of the said Mortgagee, in writing, at my Office, in Rampart Row, No. 3, in the Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof, failing which, any claim that may be preferred thereafter will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 19th day of February 1866.
W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for the abovenamed Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS :—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. T. ROPER, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
T. DUNN, pro Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.
JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."
A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton.
One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.
One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.
One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.
One (slighly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.
One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.
One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.
Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.
An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.
And other Carriages.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.
A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
19th February 1866.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Thursday ....22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54.	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 24	17th Feb. 1866. Time 8h 59m. 15s. 9.
Wed	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 15	
Thurs.	22	Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	
Fri.	23	Mercury in greatest Hel.	6 25	6 3	4 57	5 41	
Sat.	24	Moon passes 5° 20' S. of Uranus	6 24	6 3	6 24	7 5	
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 24	6 3	7 45	8 20	
Mon.	26	Day breaks at 5-46 A.M.	6 23	6 3	8 50	9 19	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 12TH FEBRUARY TO THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Feb.								
12	30·23	29·857	61·7	81·3	52·0	58·7	..	...
13	29·94	·845	67·6	80·3	59·4	64·4	..	...
14	„ ·946	·854	66·5	77·8	63·9	70·3	..	...
15	„ ·976	·849	65·7	76·8	63·9	68·3	..	...
16	30·075	·843	66·9	77·1	65·4	70·7	..	...
17							..	...
18							..	...

Feb. 12—Cloudless ; mist in hor. from morning to evening.
„ 13— Ditto ditto.
„ 14— Ditto ditto.
„ 15— Ditto. ditto.
„ 16—A few cirro cumuli from 4 to 9 A. M. ; mist in hor. from morning to evening ; strong breezes at afternoon from N. W.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb. 14
AGRA	Feb. 13	LAHORE	Feb. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 14	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 14
BANGALORE	Feb. 14	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 12	MEERUT	Feb. 13
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 10
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PENANG	Jan. 27
DELHI	Feb. 13	PUNJAUB	Feb. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

WE recently laid before our readers two letters, or rather two parts of the same letter, from "Gaekwaree" on "Native States, and the Annexation Policy." Our correspondent is clear and able in his views, and while differing with him in several important points, we cannot but admit that there is much to be said on both sides of this interesting question.

We have entered at length in former articles into the relations subsisting between the British Government, and the administration of the Guicowar, and it will therefore be convenient, in treating the broad question, to advert to the Court of Baroda for particulars.

The point at issue may be briefly stated in two quotations, one from a letter from "Gaekwaree" and one from a leading article of our own. The former runs thus :—"It is by no means a bad thing for the (British) Government that the disaffected have a place, where, under a prince of their own race, they can gain a livelihood honestly and peaceably." The latter is "We are inclined to look upon it (the existence of an enclosed independent kingdom) as a necessary evil, necessary, merely because it does exist, and there is no way of getting rid of it, as long as peace and quietness are preserved." In short, our correspondent says, "let us keep up independent states" ; and we say "let us do away with them when opportunity may offer." Let us now examine the arguments and facts on both sides. It seems to be universally admitted that, however loyal an ally the independent prince himself may be, yet his subjects hate the British and all belonging to them, with a hatred sufficient to have extorted Dr. Johnson's admiration. We insisted strenuously on this point, and our correspondent is so convinced of it, that he enters into a full explanation of the causes of this animosity; he finds three principal ones, viz., the belief among the illiterate that the British Government purposely renders food dearer and dearer : the establishment of preventive, rather than retributive, law : and the reduction in the number of hereditary warriors who can still live by the sword. "Gaekwaree" supposes that all those who are rendered disaffected or seditious by the above injurious treatment can find a more congenial sphere in independent States, and that they thus obtain happy homes where food may be had for little or nothing ; where every man can do what is right in his own eyes, subject merely to the trifling inconvenience of being cast into prison, undergoing confiscation, or even execution at the will of an irresponsible ruler; where the fighting part of the population are maintained at the expense of the rest, merely that they may not be forced to labour. The picture drawn by our correspondent of a native State in his enumeration of the causes of the hatred felt towards us, is an appalling one, and we candidly confess that we do not think matters are quite as bad as they are painted. However illiterate a man may be, it is not likely that he can fail to observe that food is just as dear (if not dearer) in Guzerat as in the Dekhan, for instance : and we can see no reason why the constant rise in the price of provisions should be ascribed to the evil machinations of the British Government. If "Gaekwaree" has particular advantages for the study of native opinion, and asserts that this rise is so ascribed, we defer to him ; it does not affect the question. The second point—the retributive nature of native law—is, we humbly think, a sufficient reason by itself for the condemnation of the present system. "Gaekwaree" says, with confessed exaggeration, that a hundred men might be massacred for no crime, without exciting indignation, while a strong repressive measure of police regulation would cause the most entire dissatisfaction. He goes on to say that the Guicowar's subjects find that he is too English for them in this very point, and we are led to infer that in our correspondent's opinion it would be better were Khunderao to allow his people to return to their wallowing in the mire of lawlessness and barbarism. From the third cause given, we are able to form some idea of the state of society which "Gaekwaree" appears to think best adapted to preserve peace and quietness in the heart of our territory. He points out that, owing to our system of government, we are able to dispense with the military services of a great number of men, whose forefathers have gained their bread in the profession of arms; that this throws very many out of employ, and makes them disaffected. Evidently the reverse must be the case in the Utopian native State, where a large standing army must be kept up, and paid for—how paid for, but out of the pockets of the civilians, clearly. Now this enclosed ideal native state has none to fight with except ourselves, and its army must therefore be either idle, or perform the duties, simply, of police. The Guicowar, however, has a good police force besides his troops; and in any case an army of six or seven thousand men, as advocated by our correspondent, would be preposterously large to maintain for carrying out the law. It should be remembered that in the supposititious native State, cure is better than prevention; and thus when any crime is committed, there is nothing to be done but to send down a small body of men to kill off the offender. The removal of the causes of hatred given by our correspondent, thus leads us at once to form a terrible picture of the condition of a native enclosed State, which shall afford a congenial refuge to those disaffected towards the British. "Gaekwaree" proceeds :—"If the ryots of any native prince "are oppressed, emigration to the British territories is always open to them; why should "those who find the British system irksome be "deprived of the resource of emigrating *into* a "native State, which, as a matter of fact, they "do in large numbers, until they grow desperate "and stand at bay, to be shot down by English "rifles or blown away from Armstrong guns." Now, we think that there can be no doubt that no one in the world hates migration as much as the ryot, who will stand any amount of oppression rather than leave his familiar village. Next, if we may take the mutiny in evidence, it was found that, except in Oude, it was merely a mutiny; everywhere else the peaceful inhabitants were for us, and against the revolted sepoys. Directly, the boundary of Oude was crossed, the populace were found to be in arms against us ; that is to say, that where our rule was known by experience and understood, it was beloved ; and where it had not as yet come thoroughly home to the inhabitants, it was hated. Does "Gaekwaree" seriously think that the annexation of Oude has proved injurious to our welfare ? Does he suppose that our power in the North West was more stable before the annexation than now ? Probably not.

If we govern India for the English, then we find native States in our way. If we govern India for the Indians, then should we not afford them the best Government we can, instead of condemning a portion of them to live in the condition to which, as we have seen, their own unchecked desires must lead them. Our correspondent goes on to say that our present native army "is a sham and a delusion." Without going as far as this, we may say that it would not be worth much if it lost its British officers. He introduces that notorious bugbear, Russia, stating that the people would be more likely to assist than oppose an invader. We are then called upon to believe that in such an event, the inhabitants and the armies of independent native States, hating us profoundly and composed of men who have fled in disgust from their abomination of desolation, the British rule, would rise *en masse*, powerful and disciplined, and make common cause with their incubus to drive out the Russian, or whatever power might be attacking us.

This startling change is to be effected by encouraging native independent States to regard us merely as outside barbarians, who have no connection whatever with them, but who are willing to let him that is filthy be filthy still, without an effort to improve the country and advance civilization. Having thus conciliated our haters, we might be able to reduce our European force from 80,000 to 30,000, "without the least fear of insurrection." We have yet to learn that Asiatics are to be readily attached to the white man by "ties of interest and gratitude," when they see that he is weak, and existing in the country merely on their sufferance.

We should not like to commit ourselves to the assertion that annexation is right in all cases; but it undoubtedly answers : and when we see India now more prosperous than she has ever been, we cannot quarrel with the system that produces such advantages. Our relations with Bhootan are not of such a satisfactory nature, that we can afford to cry up the adjacent independent State arrangement. As for the old, "vague *race* dislike of the Feringhee" now "ripening into an intense national hatred," we do not consider that as by any means proved. On the contrary, we think that those who know us best are those who would prove most faithful to us. We believe that no native who has spent half an hour at Charing Cross at midday would ever dream of attempting to oust us from India, or indeed would ever want to do so. We should like to hear that royal invitations had been issued to the various independent and dependent princes of India to visit England, for such a flood of intelligence would thus be poured upon the chiefs of our doubtful friends that they would always be for us. The expense would be great, but absolutely nothing when compared to the saving. The Nepaulese stood well by us in the mutiny. Had the Princes of Bhootan seen what civilization really was, we should never have had to pay for that little war. After all we are not bad people, as people go ; we only demand to be known and fairly judged, and this end is not to be attained by affording the disaffected cities of refuge, where they can shun us.

THE *Pioneer* :—The following extract from a letter from Dewangiri may interest our readers :—"The Government have at last decided on coercing the factious Tongsoo Penlow, and three Companies of the 28th P. N. I., with one Company of Sappers, as well as the whole Brigade Local Staff of Dewangiri, with thirteen days' supplies, left at 1 P. M. to-day (14th Feb) and will push on to the Moonas River, close to Tashgong, and endeavour to secure and hold the iron-linked chain suspension bridge in the form of a V, which spans that unfordable stream and difficult torrent some 80 yards in width. The above party will to-morrow be followed by one Company of the 26th P. N. I. and one Company of the 12th N. I., and on the day following by a second Company of the 12th N. I. and remaining five Companies and head-quarters 20th P. N. I., under the command of Major Williamson, while on the day succeeding that a wing and head quarters of the 9th N. I., under the command of Major Pester, with ten days' provisions, are to complete the armament intended to form the base of operations at the Moonas River. It is supposed that the recusant Penlow of Tongsoo will now do humble pie and accede to his part of the performance in the treaty ; but should he not do so, then the impression here is very positive, that not only will every available fighting-man be pushed up from the remaining wings of the 9th N. I., 12th N. I., and 44th N. I., but that the extra regiment now *en route* (either the 1st Goorkha or 32nd P. N. I.) will also form part of the invading force. With the advance guard of to-day, the telegraph wire will follow quickly in its wake, and every available elephant, pony and mule push on rations to the new base of operations, a distance of about 40 miles in. In Colonel Richardson, C. B., commanding the invading column, the force has a gallant, able leader, who, if a difficulty has to be, and can possibly be overcome, will do so successfully and satisfactorily, and with every man under his command joyous at the prospect of some work at last to break the dire monotony of a long standing camp, the real serious obstacles of an almost inaccessible country and severe climate will be cheerfully and boldly met and promptly mastered with the force now fairly started and uncoiling itself. The strictest orders have been promulgated that the 'unoffending savage' is to be most mildly and generously dealt with, and that he is to be coaxed to bring in such supplies as his wretched region may yield, but of course the contrary treatment may be naturally expected, should any armed resistance be made, and then the Bhooteah will learn, to his dire cost and heavy grief, that the invaders are a very different class of youths to 'ye Bengalee Assamese.'"

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

THE following have been received by post from Kurrachee, as they could not be forwarded by telegraph owing to the continued interruption on the line between Kurrachee and Bombay :—

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

Fair Dhollera 17¼d., market depressed and in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 12¾d.

Manchester market dull and inanimate, and prices barely maintained.

7lb. Shirtings 14s. 6d.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 1½d.

Discount 8 per cent., Money market quiet, and Money plentiful.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16 d. to 17d., market dull.

Bengal Cotton 12½d.

Consols 87⅞.

Bank discount 8 per cent., market quiet. It is expected that the foreign demand for Money will prevent a decrease of rates.

A meeting has been held in connexion with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to enable members of Parliament and merchants to discuss the system of present import and export duties of India, the sale of waste lands, the land tax, low contracts, and the public works. Great difference of opinion prevailed.

AMERICA, 13TH JANUARY.

A Canadian deputation has visited Washington to urge America to renew the reciprocity treaty.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16½d., very depressed, fluctuating and uncertain.

Bengal Cotton 12¼d.

Stock 424,460.

Manchester market dull and inanimate.

India Goods and Twist unchanged.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a son.

The Spanish Senate recommend the enforcement of her claims in Chili.

General Prim has entered Portugal. The Spanish revolt has ended.

LONDON, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16½d., prices barely maintained.

Bengal Cotton 12d.

Consols 87⅞.

The special commission for the trial of Fenians in Ireland has ended. It resulted in thirty-six convictions.

The French Government have warned the press against the expression of any opinions upon the forthcoming debates in the Legislative Chamber.

In the Prussian Chamber the deputies carried by a large majority a resolution against the Government, declaring the annexation of Lauenburg illegal.

An amendment has been passed in the Spanish Chamber affirming the absolute necessity for reducing the expenditure by 300,000,000 reals to avoid national insolvency.

LONDON, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Manchester market dull and inanimate, 7 lbs. Shirtings 14s.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 0½d.

Sir Charles Wood has resigned the office of Secretary of State for India. Mr. Layard is reported as his successor.

Her Majesty the Queen opened Parliament to-day.

The speech alluded to the marriage of Princess Helena and to the death of the King of the Belgians; congratulated the country on the friendly existing relations with foreign powers, the speedy extinction of the slave trade, the termination of the civil war in America, the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, and the favourable termination of negotiations with Japan; announced the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Austria; deplored the cattle disease, the recent events in Jamaica, and the Fenian conspiracy; promised Bills on Capital Punishment and Bankruptcy to be brought before the Members of Parliament and a new Reform Bill.

LONDON, 7TH FEBRUARY.

Earl de Grey appointed Secretary of State for India; Mr. Stansfeld, Under-Secretary; Marquis Hartington, Secretary of State for War; Right Hon. W. Monsell Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

At the bidding for Council drafts on India the rates are fixed at 2s. on Madras and Calcutta and 2s. 0½d. on Bombay; the former will receive 85 per cent. and the latter in full.

Fair Dhollera 16d., market firm.

American Cotton dearer.

Bengal Cotton 12d.

⁂ In another week or so we presume a further batch of telegrams will be received by post from Kurrachee. In the meantime we should be glad to know how it is private messages are almost always received in advance of those sent to the *Times of India* office for the general public. A correspondent writing only yesterday morning says : "We have a telegram dated Liverpool 14th, 4-50 P. M., recommending us to purchase fair new Oomrawuttee *April* shipment, cost, freight, and insurance at 13½d. per lb. This is an absurd limit as prices *go here*, but evinces confidence in the future of the home market at any rate for a few months to come." Now here we have seven days later news from a private message, and we think the *Times of India* should make such an alteration in its service as will at least ensure for these subscription telegrams as much despatch as merchants generally appear to obtain for theirs. That the fault lies between London and Kurrachee is evident, from the fact of Sir Charles Wood's resignation having been received in Bombay on the 9th instant. —ED. B. G.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 19th Feb.
Steamer *Ottawa* arrived from Bombay.

BIMLIPATAM, 18th Feb.
Steamer *Burmah* from Calcutta anchored.

COCHIN, 19th Feb.
Steamer *India* sailed for Tuticorin.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. James Gibbs assumed charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court yesterday.

MAILS for Muscat, Bunder Abass, and Bushire, per steamer *Australian*, will be closed to-day at 10 A. M.

THE departure of the steamer *Nada* having been postponed till to-morrow, the mails for Aden and Suez only will be closed on that date at 3 P. M.

WE hear that Mr. White, the Judge and Session Judge of Honore, has obtained one year's leave to proceed to England.

THE passengers for the B. and B. S. S. Company's steamer *Nada* are requested to be on board at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LATEST dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 5 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 13th, and the United Kingdom 15th February.

IT is stated that Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge of the Koncan, will be appointed as Judge and Session Judge of Poona, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, promoted to the High Court.

YESTERDAY a hack buggy driver, named Muckund Soma, was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in the sum of twenty rupees, on conviction, for driving his buggy in a furious manner along the Esplanade Road, and thereby injuring a Hindoo woman.

WITTOO CHOWAN, a Ghattee lad, was knocked down and run over by a shigram yesterday on the Chira Bazaar road. He has been admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital. The gorawalla, who drove the shigram, is in custody of the police.

THE "PRICE" OF A NATIVE POLICEMAN.—No. 156 of the C. Division was yesterday fined by the acting third Magistrate of Police in the sum of fifty rupees, in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, for having received a bribe of *fifteen pice* from a cart driver whom he took into custody for having driven his cart against a wall, and subsequently released on receiving the money.

AN African named Manoel Antone was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the third magistrate, to ten stripes, on conviction, for stealing ten coir mats. The prisoner, in the first instance, tried the dodge of pretending insanity, which induced His Worship to send him for examination to the Police Surgeon; but as that officer certified to the prisoner's ability to know right from wrong, the sentence was carried into execution.

THE POISONING CASE.—The woman Pudda, who is in custody on a charge of having murdered her sister-in-law's infant, was brought up yesterday before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., and the mother's evidence taken, which was identical with that she gave before the Coroner, and which appeared in our issue of the 13th instant. Pudda was again remanded to gaol till this day (Tuesday) for the production of further evidence.

A HINDOO woman was yesterday taken into custody on an alleged charge of having attempted to poison her husband by mixing glass bangles with his food, which she had reduced to a fine powder. The grittiness of the food led to the detection ; but as no evidence was forthcoming as to who had mixed the powder with the food, or whether purposely done by the husband himself, she was released from custody without the case being sent up for magisterial investigation.

A SHORT time ago two Hindoos, one of them named Balcristna Nurbur, by profession a Vakeel, and the other Nurburbhut Kishnumbhut, a mendicant, were tried before F. D. Melvill, Esq., Assistant Session Judge of Poona; the first for forgery and cheating, and the mendicant for fraudulently using as genuine a document which he knew to be forged, and for cheating. Both prisoners were convicted, and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and also to pay a fine of one hundred rupees, or in default to suffer three months' further imprisonment.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening :—

Quick March	"Riflemen Form"	Balfe.
Overture	"Le Macon"	Auber.
Waltz	"Windsor Klange"	Strauss.
Selection	"Maid of Honor"	Balfe.
Quadrille	"Friedrick Wilhelms"	Bilse.
Galop	"Thames Tunnel"	Kuhner.

A FEW days ago a Hindoo came into possession of a very valuable gold watch, which he alleged he had picked up on the railway line between Coorla and Bhandoop, and which he subsequently offered for sale to some men of the 4th Rifles. This circumstance came to the knowledge of Major Warden, and the fellow was given in custody ; subsequently he was placed at the bar of the Fort Police Court, before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., and convicted, he being unable to give a satisfactory account of how he came into possession of the watch, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The watch now lies in the office of the Commissioner of Police for identification by the owner.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S.S. *Nada*, Captain Thompson, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall,	Captain Anderson,
Capt. and Mrs. Puckle,	Lieut. Davies,
Mr. & Mrs. Kennelly,	Mr. T. J Price,
Major Hewitt,	Captain and Mrs. Warner and four children,
Mr. de La Feuillade,	

For Liverpool.

Mrs. Cooper,	Mr. Reily,
„ Begg,	„ Patterson,
„ Eves and child,	„ Waite,
„ Ellis and 2 children,	„ Spinasio,
Mr. Smith,	„ Ferrione.
Mr. Galvino.	

SERVICES FOR BRITISH SAILORS.—On Sunday last, through the kindness of Captain Norris of the *Alfred*, two full services with sermons were held on board this vessel by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, the newly appointed Harbour Chaplain. The vessel, which is a very fine one of more than 1,300 tons, had the *rendezvous* flag of Marriott's Code hoisted at the mast head, as a signal on the occasion ; and the quarter deck was furnished with seats to accommodate about 150 persons under a spacious awning. The weather was favourable, and upwards of 100 persons, including captains and their wives, availed themselves of the interesting services. Copies of an 'address to sailors' by Mr. Keer were distributed, and a short service was held afterwards in the Sailors' Home, Esplanade, where there is also service on Thursday evenings. We understand that measures are being taken to secure accommodation as soon as possible, for the regular and constant celebration of divine worship, to make it a permanent institution of the harbour, in which there are not unfrequently from 2,000 to 3,000 seamen and an increasing commerce. Meanwhile, Captain Norris has kindly offered the use of his vessel for future Sundays while in port.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North ; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866. Date.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	inches						°	°		Miles.
Feb. 12th.	29.943	69·6	58·1	48·8	0·497	0·0	81·6	59·0	N. W.; N.; N. E.; N. W.	167·7
„ 13th	·902	73·2	64·6	59·5	·663	0·0	91·5	62·0	S. E.; E.; N. W.; W.	93·4
„ 14th	·902	71·7	66·4	63·8	·770	0·0	78·5	65·0	E.; N. W.; W.; N. W.	86·8
„ 15th	·899	71·0	66·6	64·3	·800	0·0	77·4	66·5	S. E.; N. W.; W.; W. N. W.	97·2
„ 16th	·894	72·1	67·5	65·8	·797	0·6	77·6	66·0	N. W.; W.; N. W.; W.	146·1

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Friday last. There were present :—The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., *Vice President*, in the chair ; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D. ; J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B A. ; J. Scorgie, Esq., F.C.S. ; J. Firth, Esq. ; Frank A. R. Morrison, Esq. ; Lieut. W. P. Arnot ; F. J. Candy, Esq., M.A. ; W. Wilkins, Esq., *Members* ; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., Corresponding F.R.G.S., *Honorary Secretary*. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

R. G. Walton, Esq., C. E., was after ballot declared a member of the Society.

John Mackinlay, Esq., was proposed a member for election at the next meeting of the Society.

Several maps of the Australian Colonies, procured by W. E. Frere, Esq., during his travels in Australia and Eastern Asia, were laid on the table, for which the best thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to the donor.

Among the letters read before the Society were the following :—1. From Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., stating, in reply to the Secretary's letter, that he would be happy to bear all the charge required in addition to the original grant for reprinting Vol. VI. of the Society's Transactions; 2. From Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., F.R.G.S., stating that he found himself constrained to decline the Presidentship of the Society, owing to want of leisure ; but that as a member he would give all the support in his power to the Society, and assuring the officers and the members generally of his grateful sense of the honour they had so kindly offered him, and the following from W.E. Frere, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR,—By the same steamer as will take this, I have the pleasure to send you two tin cases, which with two parcels enclosed in a box sent to the Secretary B. B. R. A. Society, contain all the maps at present procurable of the Australian Colonies. I procured them from the several Governments there for the Society, to whose collections of maps, I trust, they will form an important addition. I did not in my travels visit Western Australia, so there are no maps of that part of the country. An application to the Governor at Perth might procure them if there are any.

There is no general map of Queensland published by Government ; but the Surveyor General, Mr. Gregory, promised to send a copy of the very beautiful map they are now preparing of it to the Society when published. Mr. Davidson, the Surveyor General, New South Wales, promised to do the same with regard to the map they are preparing of that Colony.

I was unable to procure the maps of Tasmania before I left ; but Colonel Gore Browne, the Governor of that Colony, kindly promised to have them sent to you ; and I trust you will receive them shortly. The Society will then be in possession of a complete set of maps as possible of those Colonies ; and if they can by any means keep up a communication with the different Surveyors General and procure additional maps when published, the benefits may be mutual. I need not assure the Society that in this or in any other way or on any other subject they may always command my services.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

W. E. FRERE.

Point de Galle, 16th December, 1865.

The Chairman then read Mr. Kennelly's letter of resignation and the minutes thereon by the members of the Committee as follows :—

"To the General Committee of the Bombay Geographical Society.

"GENTLEMEN,—Owing to my final retirement from India on the 20th instant, I am compelled to place my resignation of the office of Secretary in your hands—an appointment with which the Society honoured me seven years ago.

"Looking back to the labours of the late Dr. George Buist, whom I succeeded in January, 1859, I am made sensible of how little I have done in behalf of the interests of the Society, as I also am of the kindness and consideration received at the hands of its members.

"I am not without hope that the amalgamation of this with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society may be succesfully accomplished ; and it is my regret that a hastened departure will not allow me to take a part in effecting so desirable an arrangement.

"I shall deem it a privilege, if permitted, to complete the Society's general index and catalogue now in the press at home ; and I need not say how happy I shall be at all times to render any assistance in my power towards the furtherance of its objects and interests.

"Wishing the Society every success in its endeavours on the behalf of science, I have the honour to be, &c. "D. J. KENNELLY."

I am very sorry for the interests of the Geographical Society, that it is to lose the services of its able Secretary, Mr. Kennelly, who has devoted so much time and labour on its behalf. Mr. Kennelly's very kind offer to complete the general index and catalogue, and his promise to render every assistance towards the furtherance of the objects and interests of the Society, are a graceful and valuable sequel to his past labour of love.

R. S. SINCLAIR.
W. C. BARKER.
W. K. FLETCHER.
SHERARD OSBORN.
JEMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
J. P. HUGHLINGS.
A. C. GUMPERT.
R. HAINES.

The Chairman then expatiated at some length on the disinterested services rendered by Mr. Kennelly during his tenure of office of Secretary, in furthering the objects of the Society and strengthening its financial position, and expressed his regret at this severance of his association with them.

It was then proposed by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, seconded by Dr. Sinclair, and unanimously carried—"That the Society having heard with much regret that Mr. Kennelly's departure to Europe by the next ensuing steamer will deprive them of his most valuable labours as Secretary, tender him their grateful thanks for the diligence and ability with which he has conducted the Society's business since his appointment to the office in January 1859, and offer for his acceptance a complete set of the Society's Transactions handsomely bound, and inscribed and unanimously elect him an honorary member of the Society."

It was then proposed by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, seconded by Dr. Sinclair and unanimously carried—"That Lieut. H. Morland, F. R. A. S., be nominated Mr. Kennelly's successor, and that Lieut. W. P. Arnot be asked to officiate as Secretary until Lieut. Morland's return from England."

The Society recorded with regret Captain Osborn's inability to accept the Presidentship of the Society, and it was unanimously resolved to call a special meeting for the purpose of electing a President.

The following papers contributed by Government were then read, and the best thanks of the Society were voted to H. E. the Governor in Council for the valuable contributions :—

"Memorandum of notes on Mekran, together with a report on a visit to Kej and route, through Mekran from Gwadur to Kurrachee, by Lieut. E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent at Khelat."

"Remarks on the Pearl Oyster beds in the Persian Gulf, by Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly, Political Resident, Persian Gulf."

The meeting then separated.

PEARL OYSTER BEDS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE following communication from Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly, Her Majesty's Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, was read at the meeting of the Geographical Society on Friday last :—

While recently on leave of absence in England several gentlemen in the scientific world requested information from me concerning the Pearl Oysters, and concerning the shells in general, of the Persian Gulf.

I gathered from Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys (an eminent conchologist and author of the best standard works on the mollusca of the British seas) that in a conchological point of view the Persian Gulf is wholly unexplored.

I am collecting, to the best of my ability, the shells of the Gulf, and in the meantime I have the honour to submit a few remarks concerning the Pearl Oyster beds. These beds extend at intervals almost along the entire length of the Arabian Coast of the Gulf from a little below the port of Koweit to the northward, down to the neighbourhood of Rass-ool-Khaimah, southward. There are also some beds near Karrack and at other points on the Persian Coast line, but these latter are of comparatively little account as being far less extensive, less prolific, and less lucrative.

The beds along the Arabian Coast are held to be the property of the Arabs in common : for instance, an Arab of Koweit may dive along the Bahrein or Rass-ool-Khaimah Coast and *vice versa*. But no person other than the Coast Arabs is considered to have any right of diving. And it is probable that any intrusion on the part of foreigners would create a general ferment along the Coast line.

The richest banks are those of the islands of Bahrein. They are found at all depths from a little below high water mark down to 3, 7, 12, 17 and 18 fathoms. It is probable that there are beds at a much greater depth, for instance, if as is supposed, it be the fact that there are beds in the inlets of the Mussendom promontory, these beds must have a depth of 22 or 25 fathoms. It is held as a rule that the lustre of the pearl depends on the depth of the water, the greater the depth, the finer the lustre. There does not seem to be any known law governing the more or less perfect sphericity of the pearl. The best Oyster beds are said to be level, and formed of fine whitish sand, overlying the coral in clear water. A mixture of mud or earthly substance with the sand is considered to be detrimental to the pearl; and the beds having this defect are liable to exhaustion. It is to this cause that the Arabs of Bahrein attribute the exhaustion of the pearl beds on the Coast of Sind and Ceylon. While the beds of the Persian Gulf although annually fished, from the earliest historic periods, continue prolific as ever; one or two of the most recent past years having given a more than usually abundant return. The notion that the Arabs feed their Oyster beds at particular seasons of the year, sees to be erroneous. No care whatever is taken of the beds. The Oysters swill about over the sand or slightly attach themselves by the hinge to bits of sea-weed or coral, and are discerned by the divers from their boats in groups below the clear water. The diving period is from the warm spring in April, to the end of the hot summer months of August and September.

There may be from four to five thousand fishing boats along the entire Coast, each boat containing from 10, 20 to 32 men. Of the above number of boats some fifteen hundred may belong to Bahrein.

As regards profits, each boat is a partnership : the profits being divided into ten shares, of which

The Owner and Captain get	2 Shares.
The Divers	3 „
The Rope-holders	2 „
And the rest is laid out for provisions	3 „

A few of these boatmen may reap independently the fruits of their own labours. But the great majority are in the hands of agents of Pearl merchants, whether Hindoo or other, who reside in the towns of the littoral. These agents make advances of money to the divers during the non-diving season, and when the spring comes on, the boats are supplied with so many days' dates, rice and other provisions, and start away for the banks, returning as provisions fail or weather compels.

Hundreds of boats may be seen anchored at a time on the banks. As a rule the diving may be in water of four to seven fathoms in depth. Fifteen fathoms a diving is considered to be extremely prejudicial to longevity, and occasionally proves fatal. In any case the crew is told off into divers and rope-holders, and the former diving while the latter keep the boat and stand by to haul the diver up. Each diver has his comrade for this purpose. The diver strips, closes his nostrils with horned-pincers, has a rope attached to his girdle and a stone or other weight to his foot. He then drops overboard feet foremost, and on reaching the bottom, collects his Oysters until he can no longer remain below, when he pulls at the string, lets go the stone weight, and is hauled on board by his comrade. The stone weight is attached to a second rope, by which it is afterwards hauled up. The Oysters are collected into a bag or other receptacle attached to the diver's chest and waist.

Of course numerous disputes occur among so many boats jostling together in a comparatively small area. In former times these disputes were frequently serious and attended with bloodshed ; but more recently the several Arab Chiefs of the littoral have entered into a maritime truce, binding them to refer all their disputes at sea to the arbitrament of the English Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The annual outturn of the pearl fisheries is assumed to be as follows :—

Outturn of the Bahrein Pearl Divers, 20 lacs of Rupees or	£	200,000
Outturn of the Divers from the Arab littoral of the Persian Gulf other than Bahrein, 20 lacs of Rupees or	£	200,000
Total	£	400,000

The revenue levied by the Chiefs themselves on the pearl fisheries consists in a poll-tax of one dollar per annum on every diver and on every diver's attendant rope-holder. The revenue so derived by the Bahrein Chief may be about 50,000 dollars, thus representing 25,000 divers and 25,000 rope-holders, and amounting to 5 per cent upon the total outturn.

The great bulk of the best pearls is sent to the Bombay market, where, during the late share mania, fancy prices were given for good pearls. A large number of pearls is sent towards Baghdad. As a rule the Bombay market prefers the pearl of yellowish hue and perfect sphericity, while the Baghdad market prefers the white pearl. The small seed pearls go principally to Baghdad also.

I have collected specimens of the pearl oyster from the beds of Bahrein, together with some of the sand coral, and sea-weed picked up near the oysters. These I propose to send to England.

It has occurred to me that it might possibly be of use if a few hundreds of oysters from the Persian Gulf beds were to be sent to Ceylon, in view to ascertaining whether any defined locality, in which they might be bedded, could be developed and remain exempt from exhaustion.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the registered shareholders of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation, Limited, was held at its office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on Wednesday, the 14th inst, at 3 P. M. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the directors submitted the following report for the past year :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors, in submitting their first annual report and balance-sheet to the shareholders, have much pleasure in congratulating them on the result, which, they are of opinion, will, when the late severe and unprecedented crisis in the commercial history of Bombay is considered, be regarded as satisfactory.

1. The amount of the first call being so small, the directors found their capital too limited to extend the operations of the Company beyond Bombay ; and they consequently deemed it advisable to commence business, and avail themselves of the high rates of interest that were then ruling, by granting loans on shares and other securities and by the purchase and sale of shares of joint-stock companies, which, at that time, showed such large profits ; but, unfortunately, owing to the sudden depreciation in value of all shares, their expectations were never realised, and the funds of the Company for some time remained locked up. The directors, however, have much pleasure in announcing that they were not engaged in any transactions for the purchase or sale of shares for delivery on 1st July, which proved so disastrous to other companies of a similar nature.

2. The directors believe they have consulted the interests of the shareholders in not having burdened them with any further calls, and in having tried their best, under the circumstances, to conduct the affairs of the Company with the very limited means that remained at their disposal.

3. The Corporation will suffer some loss on account of shares purchased on its own account, owing to the deplorable state of the share market. But the loss estimated at present rates is only Rupees thirty-one thousand, and as nearly all the shares are in good companies, the directors confidently hope that the share will soon increase in value, in which case the loss now estimated will be greatly reduced.

4. At a time when the commercial crisis was at its height, when great distrust prevailed in commercial circles, the directors experienced great difficulty in the shipments of cotton, with the small funds then remaining at their command. Cotton dealers were afraid to deliver cotton to the Corporation. Banks refused to advance, and no house was willing to take the Company's consignments. It was then, through the influence of our energetic Treasurers and Managers, that they succeeded in sending the cotton consignments through Messrs J. Sigg and Co., and they beg here to express their deep gratitude to Mr. James Sigg for the very valuable assistance he invariably rendered, and by the great facilities he afforded in the shipments of cotton and in the purchase of piece-goods. Had it not been for this most opportune assistance, the directors have no hesitation in stating that the company would not have been able to make up the probable loss they have experienced in the purchase of shares, &c.

5. The audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the past year ending 31st January 1866, are laid on the table, and subjoined is a short statement of actual and estimated profit and loss account :—

		Rs. as. p.
Total Income	Rs. as. p.	31,749 13 11
Less total expenditure including the whole of the preliminary expenses	22,601 13 7	
Loss on bad debts	6,428 10 9	
		29,030 8 4
Showing Net Profit		2,719 5 7
Add to which profit on cotton realized but sales not due		29,000 0 0
		31,719 5 7
Add to which funds on hand	31,711 1 11	
Less amount of Current Deposit.	7,220 14 5	
		24,490 3 6
		Rs. 56,209 9 1

6. The directors think a very profitable business may now be done in cotton, and if the Corporation is continued, they confidently hope to be able to pay a good dividend. The directors now leave it entirely, however, to the shareholders to consider whether, under the circumstances it is most desirable to continue or wind up the Company.

7. The directors further express a hope that these results, of their operations for the past year, will give satisfaction to the shareholders, considering the infant state of the Corporation, and bearing in mind the very exceptional character of the past twelve months, and the commercial crisis which has been experienced in Bombay.

BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1866.

Dr. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

To amount of 1st Call on 14,860 Shares at Rs. 25	Rs. 3,71,500 0 0
„ Current Deposit Account	7,220 14 5
„ Profit and Loss Account	2,719 5 7
	Rs. 381,440 4 0

Cr. PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

By Loans receivable	Rs. 2,18,967 14 0
„ Bills discounted	11,553 3 10
„ Investment account	99,169 15 0
„ Poona Branch do.	3,737 15 0
„ Dead Stock do.	2,408 2 0
„ Indian Stamps on hand	59 0 0
„ C. E and F. Stanger Leathes	9 0 0
„ James Sigg & Co.	1,797 7 4
„ Outstanding account	10,081 8 11
„ Cash on hand and at Banker's	31,711 1 11
	Rs. 3,81,440 4 0

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To Loss on Loans, &c. ... ...Rs.		6,428 10 9
General Charges Account—		
„ Preliminary Expenses and law charges ... ...Rs.	9,556 12 7	
„ Office Rent	1,814 8 2	
„ Establishment Charges ...	4,986 4 8	
„ Director's Allowance ...	1,075 0 0	
„ Stationery and Printing, Advertising, and Sundry Charges	2,365 6 5	
		19,797 15 10
„ Brokerage account		200 15 8
„ Indian Stamp account		202 2 0
„ Commission account ...		2,400 12 1
„ Balance		2,719 5 7
	Rs...	31,749 13 11

Cr.		
By Interest account	Rs.	25,275 3 1
„ Discount account		1,956 3 0
„ Dividend account		531 0 9
„ Piece Goods account		2,814 13 0
„ Cotton do.		1,099 0 1
„ Transfer fee account		73 10 0
	Rs...	31,749 13 11

ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To Loss in Poona Branch Account ...	Rs.	2,500 0 0
„ Loss in Dead Stock Account ...		500 0 0
„ Loss in Investment Account at present rates	...	31,000 0 0
	Rs.	34,000 0 0

Cr.		
By Profit on Cotton already sold ...	...Rs.	17,000 0 0
„ Do. on Cotton sold but account sale not received	...	12,000 0 0
„ Balance of Profit and Loss account	...	2,719 5 7
„ Deficiency	...	2,280 10 5
	Rs.	34,000 0 0

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

We have examined the above balance sheet and statement of profit and loss with the books and securities of the Agency and find them correct. We have also examined the estimate profit and loss statement, and believe the loss likely to be sustained in share investments and the profit to be derived from cotton shipments is correctly estimated.

PANDOORUNG ANTOBA,
BHASKER BAPPOO JOSEY, } *Auditors.*
10th Feb. 1866.

It was proposed and carried unanimously—"That the report now read, with the audited balance sheet, be received and adopted."

It was then proposed and carried unanimously—"That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed liquidators."

It was proposed and carried that a remuneration of one per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst the liquidators; but Mr. Rughunath Ramchundra declined to take any remuneration.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH FEB.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—William Stankenberg, seaman of the British ship *Dunelm*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Mr. Robertson, master of the ship, it appeared that, yesterday morning, at about half-past six o'clock, the second officer came to him and told him that the prisoner refused to wash the decks. As soon as the captain had dressed, he went himself and asked him whether he refused to do duty, to which the prisoner replied in the affirmative.

The prisoner urged in defence that he refused to do duty, because other hands were not ordered to do theirs. He, however, showed his willingness to go on board and return to his duty. His Worship accordingly ordered him to be sent on board.

STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Yacoob Shaik Abdool was charged with stealing eight pieces of wood, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

The evidence of Mr Williamson, Warden, Government Dockyard, was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo lad, named Jankoo Mohunjee, was charged with having in his possession one pint of port wine, worth one rupee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

It appeared from the evidence, that about 5 P. M. on Sunday last, the prisoner was seen going along the road with the bottle of wine wrapped up in a cloth. A policeman asked him what he had in his possession. His reply was that it was bread. The policeman opened the packet and found in it the bottle before the Court.

As the accused had nothing to urge in his defence, His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for one week, in the County Gaol, with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

RAILWAY TRESPASS.—Cooshia Naikoo was charged with trespassing on the G. I. P. Railway at Warree Bunder, and attempting to cross the railway line whilst an engine was in sight. The gate-keeper in the employ of the Company at Warree Bunder, stated that, at 2 P. M. on Sunday last, the gates being shut, and whilst an engine was in sight going from Byculla to Boree Bunder, the defendant unfastened the gate and went on to the rails. He pulled him on one side, otherwise the engine would have killed him.

The defendant alleged that one of the gates was open, and that he, therefore, passed in.

His Worship adjudged him guilty of the charge and fined him Rs. 3.

PETTY THEFT ON THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION WORKS.—Mr. William McDonald, detective overseer in the employ of the Bombay Reclamation Company, charged Mahadoo Soma, a labourer on the works of the Company at Chowpatty, with stealing two pieces of wood. On Saturday last, at 6 P. M., the prisoner was seen leaving the works with something under his arm covered with a cloth. A policeman arrested him and found two pieces of wood under the cloth. He was then taken to Mr. McDonald.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the Common Jail for one month.

THEFT BY A BUTLER.—Cassum Imaum was charged by Mr. Henry Brooke, with stealing a fan, three gold studs, one spoon, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 30.

The prisoner was a butler in the employ of the prosecutor. In consequence of a theft in the house, Mr. Brooke caused the prisoner's kit to be searched by a police officer on Friday last. He saw the three gold studs found in a small box amongst his (prisoner's) things in the room he and the other servants occupied. Prosecutor missed them about a month ago. The sepoy then took the prisoner away to search his house, and when they returned, the former produced the several articles before the Court. Mr. Brooke recognised them as his property.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of theft, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for six months with hard labour.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—19TH FEB.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Abdool Ismail.

Mr. Louis, who appeared on behalf of Mr. T. Crawford, moved that the schedule of this insolvent should be taken off the file on the ground of irregularity. The learned gentleman in support of his application referred to the rule of the Court, which provided that the schedule of an insolvent applying to this Court for relief under the Act, should be filed within thirty days of the time when the petition was filed.

Mr. Fergusson appeared on the other side and contended that the rule in question did not make it absolutely incumbent on the Court to dismiss the petition, even if thirty days had expired between its presentation and the filing of the schedule.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed that according to the rule and the practice of the Court, it was necessary that an insolvent not in custody should file his schedule within thirty days of the date of the filing of his petition. In this case it appeared clear the rule had not been complied with If no one applied to the Court to dismiss the petition, the Court would not do it as a matter of course, and therefore there was no other way of doing it than the one now pursued.

Mr. Fergusson submitted that notice should have been given to the Official Assignee.

The Hon'ble Commissioner then ordered that the schedule be taken off the file. which would, as a consequence, cause the dismissal of the petition.

In re A. B. Collett.

Mr. McCulloch applied on behalf of this insolvent that he be allowed to file a new petition, and in doing so stated the reason why his former petitions had been dismissed. It appeared that the insolvent had, since the filing of his last petition, been arrested at the suit of the opposing creditor, and was now in custody. The new schedule which he had now prepared had been drawn up in consequence of certain suggestions which had been made by his Lordship himself when the insolvent was last before the Court, and that it was in consequence of that new fact, of his being in custody, that the special application was now made.

Mr. Bayley on behalf of the Asiatic Banking Corporation opposed the application on the ground that the 14th Rule of the Court had not been complied with, inasmuch that the cause of the dismissal of the previous petitions had not been sufficiently stated or set forth in the affidavit now before the Court.

The Hon'ble Commissioner here remarked, that if Mr. Bayley's argument was held to be good, the insolvent might remain in prison for ever. It appeared to him that unless the case of the insolvent was adjudicated upon, there would be no probability of his ever being released from prison. If it was found that the new schedule was not a regular one it would of course be dismissed again.

Mr. Bayley contended that as the insolvent was arrested on the 16th instant, he was not entitled to file his petition until he had been in custody for 21 days.

Mr. McCulloch briefly replied.

The Hon'ble Commissioner then granted the application on behalf of the insolvent to file a fresh petition, as he considered that the fact of his being now in custody made a material difference in the case from what it was when before him last.

In re H. V. Faulkner.

This insolvent came up on his final hearing, and as there was no opposition, he was sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

A NUMBER of other cases were disposed of during the day, but none of them were of any public importance.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—19TH FEB.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Babajee Dhurmajee vs. Tatia Crustnajee.

MR. MOROJEE appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hurryshunker for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 195, being the balance due to the plaintiff for services of himself and four workmen, rendered on board a native vessel called the *Chabina*, at the defendant's request and on his account. On or about the 14th October 1865, the plaintiff entered into an oral agreement with the defendant to supply four labourers on board the *Chabina*, which belonged to the defendant, and also to work in person with the others. Plaintiff was to be paid at the rate of Rs. 12, and the other men at Rs. 10 per mensem. They had worked under the contract for four months, but the defendant had paid Rs. 13 only on account. The action was brought to recover the balance of wages.

The defence was that, on a certain day at the Mandavie Bunder, the defendant had, in the presence of three persons, paid to the plaintiff a greater protion of the balance claimed in this suit. A large number of witnesses were examined at this and a previous hearing of the case.

His Honor, upon the whole of the evidence, was of opinion that the defendant failed to prove payment to the plaintiff as alleged by him, and that his case was attempted to be supported by evidence which the Court did not consider to be trustworthy. A verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiff, but without costs.

Morarjee Goculdass vs. Ashburner, Bell & Co.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was muccadum to Mr. Robert Bell, who was stated in the summons to be formerly trading in Bombay with others under the name and style of Ashburner, Bell and Co. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance of the account subsisting between the plaintiff and defendants for the supply of gunnies and other material by the plaintiff, and also for hire and charges incurred by the plaintiff as muccadum, according to an agreement entered into between the parties.

The defendant was called, but did not appear. A European bailiff proved the service of summons.

Mr. Thacker stated that the defendants' firm is being wound up under trustees. His client has applied for payment of his claim, and was informed in reply that defendants were unable to entertain the claim, as their estates is being wound up by trustees at Liverpool. On the 1st February 1865, the plaintiff received a letter from the defendants dispensing with his services as muccadum. An account was made up the next day, and a sum of Rs. 3,461 was found due to the plaintiff, of which the defendants afterwards paid Rs. 2,461, leaving the balance now sued for.

Some correspondence between the plaintiff's solicitors, and the defendants was here read to the Court.

Mr Thacker said he was informed that a clerk of the defendant had come down with the money claimed by the plaintiff; and the case could, therefore, be settled at once.

A Parsee clerk—Mr. Bell told me to call the plaintiff to the office, where the money will be paid him and the case settled.

Mr. Thacker—Will your Honor, then, let me take a verdict?

The plaintiff, the Parsee clerk, and another witness were examined, after which His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 with costs.

SPORTING.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races:—

A HURDLE RACE.

Mr. William's..........	c. a. h. Prince Rupert.
Mr. Baily's..............	c. a. h. Rufus.
The Bedouin's..........	g. a. h. Camel.
Mr. H.'s	g. a. h. Ruben.
Major Crosbie's	b. a. c. Harkaway.

W. I. T. C. HANDICAP.

The Stranger's............	g. a. h. Ko-i-noor.
Abdool Wahab's...........	c. a. h. Raby.
Do.	g. a. h. Mistake.

THE BEATEN PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's........	g. a. h. Mah.
Mr. Crawford's	b. a. h. Dervish.
The Bedouin's.............	g. a. g. Multum-in-Parvo.
Major Crosbie's............	g. a. h. Denmark.

A MATCH.

Major Crosbie's............	g. a. p. Dutchman.
Mr. William's	b. a. g. Lottery.

THE AUCTION STAKES.

Dr. Millar's	b. a. h. Ronald Bayne.
Mr. Benson's................	g. a. h. Lively.
Major Crosbie's	c. a. h. Challenger.

THE following are the Terms of the Hurdle Race to be run this day, Tuesday, the 20th instant:—

A Hurdle Race.—Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 stone. R. C. over six hurdles. Gentlemen Riders. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To close and name the day before the Race.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I see in your paper of the 16th instant a reply of the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the memorial of the cotton merchants of Bombay. I think the Agent's remarks are just, considering the number of labourers they have to employ in loading and stacking the docras of cotton, the number of waggons, ropes, and sheets they have to provide for them, the risk they run of the whole trains of cotton being destroyed by a single spark from the engine or by spontaneous combustion which very often takes place, owing to the expanded bulk of the cotton in its natural state, the compensation they are asked to make year after year for loss of cotton which chiefly occurs by reason of the barbarous mode of packing, which must have been introduced centuries ago, but remains the same when European civilisation is making such a progress in our commercial capital of India. The Railway Company are undoubtedly justified in charging as heavy a rate as would pay them for undertaking such responsibility in conveying unpressed cotton.

I beg that you will draw the attention of the cotton merchants and others to the convenience afforded by the Railway Company, by appointing carting agencies in the several districts. As a trial they have established agencies at Barsee and Sholapoor for carting the merchandize to and from the rendezvous where different villagers meet to buy and sell their goods. From all accounts I have heard from the merchants in these places, I am assured that these agents have given them entire satisfaction in the work they have undertaken to perform; that at Barsee some thirty or forty thousand bales had accumulated, which the energetic people of the agents removed in less than a fortnight, keeping pace with the daily incoming stock. They have also opened offices in the villages to cart their goods to and from the stations, but the Railway Company have not succeeded in inducing the merchants to entrust them with their goods for transmission, although the advantages are evident. The Bombay merchants' petition against the rates the Railway Company are levying, which are certainly trifling when compared with the heavy commission they are required to pay their goomastas (agents) at several stations, and the innumerable cunning frauds these agents practice upon the merchants. The Railway Company wish to do away with these agents and save the merchants their commission and from the frauds.

To illustrate the above, I beg to observe, that the Bombay merchants send their servants to the several market-places where their cotton is brought from different villages, agreeing to pay them certain commission for despatching their collected lot of cotton by rail or by road as convenient. In this work, the servants reap a rich harvest. They receive a certain commission for the carters, add a percentage in charges, and they are glad to have occasions to bribe the railway servants for them, they can charge double the amount to their masters without being detected. Indeed, I am told, that these servants *force* the fees upon the railway people, and thus beguile them for their own interest *en masse*.

I believe this to be true; for if the servants refuse to pay any bribe, I do not see how the station masters and others can prevail upon them. Besides these servants practice another kind of fraud upon their masters. They put on purpose a bale or two on fire, and report the loss of two or three times the number to their masters. An instance of the kind was brought to my notice a month ago.

A fire took place at Barsee road at the dead of night, when about nine bales were destroyed, but the servant who had charge of the cotton was making a great noise and loudly giving out that about twenty were burnt. But the active carting agent of the Railway Company was on the spot, and he having counted the stock, found that only nine bales were lost. Surely, Mr. Editor, these charges and frauds ought to fall very heavily upon the merchants, but for the large amount of the profit they make in the cotton trade.

The Railway Company propose to receive the cotton directly it is brought to the market-place from the villages on behalf of the merchants, and cart it to the railway station and despatch it to Bombay at their risk. This is really a benefit to the Bombay merchants, but they are misguided by their servants and pick quarrels with the Railway Company, and I believe you will do them a *service* by publishing this letter and drawing their attention to it.

A WANDERER IN THE DECCAN.
17th February.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE regret extremely to hear that Colonel Bruce, C. B., is in a very precarious state, and that there is but little hope of his recovery.—*Pioneer, Feb. 14.*

THE NATIVE ARMY AND ITS NATIVE OFFICERS.

(*From the Pioneer, Feb. 12.*)

EXPERIENCE is said to be a plant of slow growth, and the management of our Bengal Army confirms this. In times antecedent to the formation, in its present entirety, of the British Empire in the East, to live by the sword and subsist by plunder was an acknowledged profession. This was fostered and encouraged by the numerous independent or semi-independent States into which the country was divided; the constant wars ever in progress, and the anarchy and misrule that reigned, allowing large bands of robbers and depredators to ply their vocation unmolested. Thus vast numbers of men had no other subsistence but by the spoliation of others, rendered easier by enrolling themselves under the banners of successful soldiers of fortune. During the gradual but rapid formation of our empire, many of these men settled down as peaceful cultivators of the soil, while others entered our army, and their restlessness and love of excitement found a vent in the constant wars we were engaged in. The system dominant in our army was not such as to keep men of this stamp contented for any long period. Men, among whom the remembrances of the deeds of their forefathers, and of the stirring times when they so often rose from obscurity to fame, were still fresh, found that the obtaining a gold-lace coat, a chair in the presence of the European officers, and an increase of pay at a sexagenarian age, did not reach their ideas of military distinction: they became discontented, and looked back with regret to the old order of things. The designing and able among them fanned this feeling into a flame by exciting the fanaticism of the Mahomedans and the caste prejudices of the Hindoos. The crisis came: the flame burst forth with terrible fury in 1857. The daring and desperate few led the many. The old native officers, having no influence, with a few exceptions, disappeared from the scene; younger and more energetic men usurping their place in the select ranks. Fortunately for the progress of civilisation, the attempt was unsuccessful. The old feudal times, when anarchy reigned throughout India; when thugs and robbers were realities; when the yellow corn-fields were too often converted into jungle not to be reclaimed for years; when wealth, unless of sufficient magnitude to sustain an armed force for its protection and re-accumulation, was useless,—these times are passed, let it be hoped, for ever. The old army having destroyed itself, on its ruins a new one has been raised, differing indeed in construction, but of very similar materials. In the place of the Rajpoots, Chuttrees and Mahomedans of Hindoostan, we have now a very large proportion of Sikhs, Punjabees and Mahomedans of the Frontier tribes. Our army is therefore now principally composed of men from the most recently subjugated Provinces of our Indian Empire. They are more warlike than the Hindoostanees. On the subjugation of the Punjab, these men had apparently settled down peaceably, but, on the breaking out of the mutiny, were too glad to return to their old profession, and flocked to our standard; owing also to the necessity of proving their loyalty at that trying time, many men of good family entered our service.

On the first organization of the new army, the condemnation of the old system being universal, a more liberal policy and more enlarged principles were adopted. Promotion being by merit, the faithful, the energetic, and the brave felt that a path was opened to them, that there was something to strive for in life: the Native officers' pay was increased, and owing to the paucity of European officers in each regiment, a greater amount of work and responsibility devolved upon the Native officers, and the dignity of their position increased in a corresponding ratio.

Still, as the memory of the events of 1857 sinks in the ocean of time, so do the lessons taught us by those events become less clear and distant, and the danger of our lapsing into the old groove become greater. This tendency to glide back into the old order of things exercises a secret imperceptible power almost unknown to ourselves. A re-action has already commenced; in proof of this, we have only to view the number of European officers again appointed to each regiment. In cavalry regiments it was customary for the Native officers commanding troops to distribute the pay; now these Native troop commanders, many of whom, men of good family and considerable property, are suddenly deprived of this mark of trust, as incapable of performing it with integrity. By a recent order also the Native officers commanding troops and companies are deprived of all power to punish the commonest offences. Yet these are the men who are supposed to be responsible for the discipline of those under them. Truly, we are blunderingly slipping backwards and returning to our old narrow-minded policy—a policy which, in the course of time, must again result in widespread discontent, conspiracies, and (God grant the prophecy may not come true!) a recurrence of the events of 1857.

Let us narrow the question to one of mere safety and consequent self-interest. Which system carries most advantage with it—the system of managing our Native Army entirely by European officers, or allowing the European officers to be less in number, but to have the aid and assistance of a competent class of Native officers? With regard to the first system, let it be borne in mind that Native officers with merely the name and pay, and without a shadow of power, cannot be termed aids. In truth, their power for evil far predominates over their power for good. In such positions, they are mere spectators of discontent among the men. Though possibly neutral at first, they cannot be expected to resist the overwhelming influence of the ties of kindred, race, and religion, when they have no countervailing sense of power, duty or responsibility to aid them. Thus the whole system is dependent on the European officers—officers who are separated from their men by barriers of differences of race, religion, and habits—barriers that a century's conquest have failed to break through. Is not a middle class required—a class who, being fellow-countrymen, may be respected and feared by the men, and who, by frequent contact with the European officers, and a knowledge that they, equally with the European officers, are responsible for the discipline of the army, may be impregnated with the conviction that they are not mere servants of a foreign, but actual aids to a paternal Government, and bound by common interests to their European superiors? It is on the face of it, impossible that any body of men—still less such men as our Native Army is composed of—could be content in a profession the rewards of which are of so little value.

The stability of our Native Army is increased tenfold, when the cordial co-operation of the Native officers can be relied on. It may be urged that the time is not come for giving them power—they are not fit for it, and would abuse it. We would reply by asking, how will they ever become fit for power if they are never placed in positions where they may be taught to wield power rightly and justly? The irregular system was a step forward; why should we now retrograde? View the civil aspect of India: Rajahs and Nobles are now members of the Supreme Council, Talooqdars exercising magisterial powers, municipal committees of the influential inhabitants of cities, natives holding positions of trust and responsibility in the Civil Departments. And yet our Native officers, the men whom we must look to for help and aid in time of need, have no power or responsibility. It is often urged that our Native Army only fights well when led by a number of European officers. Evading the argument, we would state that under the Irregular system, with a proper class of Native officers, our Native Army ought to beat any Asiatic army of treble its own numbers.

Our real strength in India must always be our European Army. With a large force of Europeans, and a judicious distribution of Class Regiments, we can well afford to try the more liberal policy of giving our Native officers some position of respect and authority.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

AN amusing practical joke (says the *Cheltenham Looker-on*) was played off the other day at Marlborough House, for which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has the credit. It appears that the Prince and Princess, who like to see everything that is going on, "commanded" Anak (M. Brice), the giant exhibiting at St. James's Hall, to present himself at Marlborough House, in order that the Royal household might be enabled to judge of his proportions. The hour named for the visit of the giant was eight o'clock, and as the Prince and Princess had invited the Duke of Cambridge and a few other distinguished persons to dinner the same evening, the Prince suggested that the giant should wait and open the door for the expected visitors. This, of course, he consented to do (having studied the art of "waiting" to one of the Metropolitan Music Saloons), and took up his position in the hall, arranged in the picturesque costume in which he appears at the ballet at St. James's Hall. The first of the invited guests who put in an appearance was the Duke of Cambridge, and his surprise may be imagined when the door was opened to find the janitor upwards of eight feet high holding a great sceptre in his hand and wearing a splendid crown on his head, and a scarlet cloak lined with regal ermine on his shoulders. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief stepped back in amusement, while the giant smiled blandly (giants always do), and requested the Duke in the polite language of his country, to "walk in." The Duke accordingly did so, but no sooner had he reached the foot of the double stair-case (wondering all the while at the huge apparition before him), than his ears were greeted with a peal of merry laughter from above. These jucund sounds proceeded from the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were peeping over the stair-case, convulsed with laughter at the evident bewilderment of their Royal cousin. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards joined the Prince and Princess on the stair-case, and watched, with glee, the strange effect of the giant's appearance on the guests who subsequently arrived. The prince pronounced the whole affair to be "captal fun," and to do the whole party justice, they appeared to enjoy the joke immensely.—*Churchman.*

THE LOSS OF THE "TENASSERIM" FROM LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

MY LORDS,—I have the honour to report the result of the inquiry which I have held, in conjunction with Captains Harris and Baker, into the loss of the *Tenasserim*, which took place on the Arklow Bank on the night of the 25th of December last. The *Tenasserim* was a vessel of 1,092 tons, built of wood, at Whitehaven, in 1861, and was entirely owned by the firm of Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool. She was commanded by Mr. John Howson, who held a certificate of competency, granted in 1854, which was lost together with all the ship's papers, in the wreck. The *Tenasserim* left Liverpool at 1 P.M. on 23rd of December., with a very valuable cargo, properly equipped, and manned by a crew of 36, all told. She was bound to Calcutta, and was in charge of a Pilot, who left at the Bell Buoy, and was towed by the steam-tug *Cruiser*, which the Captain was authorised to take as far as he wished. At 4 A.M. on the 24th, however, the hawser parted, the South Stack Light bearing at that time N.E. by E., distant about six miles, the weather being thick and rainy. Blue lights were shown to induce the tug to come alongside again, but the Master of the tug declined, and hailed the ship to make sail and he would stay by them during the night. Sail was made under double-reefed topsails and foresails, and the ship's head was put to the westward. At daylight the tug was out of sight. Under these circumstances, the ship continued to beat down channel, wearing from time to time. Shortly after noon on the 25th the vessel wore round to the westward for the last time, and the wind having increased to a strong gale at S.S.W., they reefed the topsails, furled the foresail, and stood on under this low sail, heading W. and by N. towards the Irish coast, till about 10.30 P.M., when she struck upon the Arklow Bank. At 8 P.M., the last cast of the lead, which had up to that time been pretty regularly used under the Master's immediate superintendence, was taken, and showed 42½ fathoms, "light-coloured sand, with a greyish appearance." At 9.30 P.M. a light was reported by the look-out man, about four points on the port bow. The Second Mate, who was then on duty, ascended the mizen rigging and got one glimpse of the light which, he asserted to be the green light of a vessel crossing their bow, but he saw nothing further of it, and the Chief Mate, who also went to look at it, states that he took it for the same kind of light. The Master himself, who came up immediately, failed to see it. About 10.30 P.M. white foam was reported on starboard bow. The Second Mate ran to the helm to put it up, but before this could be done the ship struck, the Master, who was below, coming up just at the moment. Efforts were made by him, without success, to get the ship off, and the boats were ordered out, but before they could be got out the sea made a clean breach over the ship, and they were driven to take refuge in the foreriggin and foretop. One man and a boy lost their lives. The Arklow Light-vessel and the Wicklow Head Light were both seen by those who took refuge in the rigging soon after they reached it, and these lights gave them the first intimation of their position. They remained in this exposed and dangerous situation, the mainmast and mizenmast having both fallen, till 3 P.M. on the 26th, when they were rescued by the Arklow lifeboat, which carried them to the Arklow Lightship, a distance of about four miles. The vessel became a total wreck. The Court has experienced considerable difficulty in the investigation of this case, owing to the singular reticence, or want of recollection, on the part of the officers of the ship, all of whom held certificates of competency, while the Chief Mate had a Master's certificate. But the ship's log having been lost, the only evidence to be obtained of her course had to be gleaned from memory, and on this and other very material points their testimony was lamentably deficient. The Court was consequently unable to trace the ship's course with anything like accuracy until from noon on the 25th, and even then the precise position was left in great doubt. One thing is clear, that from that time till she struck the ship was heading to the westward, and, of course, hourly approaching nearer to danger. Of this the Master must have been fully aware. At 8 P.M. he took a cast of the lead, and, from his own statement, it would appear that the depth of water and the character of the soundings obtained led him to conclude that he was further from land than was really the case, and the light which was subsequently reported to him as a ship's green light confirmed him in this opinion. He therefore considered himself justified in holding on his course intending, as he states, to wear ship at 11 P.M. Unfortunately having determined upon this course, he committed the grave error, which I cannot but regard as a default, of omitting to take another cast of the lead—a precaution which he is alleged to have taken every two hours at other periods of the voyage, but singularly enough, neglected when, after standing towards land for so many hours; such a precaution was imperatively demanded, and the more so as his position when he wore ship, shortly after noon, was uncertain. Had another cast of the lead been taken after 8 P.M., this fatal loss might not have occurred. The Master, in his statement, seems to think that additional lights are required on the Arklow Bank. This is a matter for consideration by the proper authorities. I would only observe, that the radius of the lights from the Kish to the Tuskar, as now placed, intersect each other, and that in thick weather, when lights could not be made out at a short distance, as in this case, the only guide to Masters of vessels, when approaching the Irish banks, is the lead, and the only safe course is to keep it quickly going. In giving judgment the Court has taken into consideration the long service of the Master in the same employment without any casualty, but it could not overlook the sacrifice of life and property which has been occasioned by this disaster. The Court has therefore suspended the certificate of Mr. John Howson for six calendar months.—I have, &c.,

T. S. RAFFLES, Police Magistrate.

Liverpool, Jan. 15, 1866.

We concur in this report,

HY. HARRIS,
R. B. BAKER, } Nautical Assessors.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(*From the Spectator, Jan. 13.*)

IT was the lot of the writer of this article some five years ago to be thrown for six weeks into the company of a Spanish gentleman who, himself a Spaniard of Spaniards, had lived among Englishmen until he understood not only their language, but their insular turns of thought. There was little to do except eat, play whist, or chat, and the Englishman, for the moment at once dyspeptic and lazy, set himself deliberately to pump his companion upon Spain. The Spaniard, though very rich and consequently very averse to disturbances, was nevertheless a "Progressista," believed in and immense future for Spain, muttered improper wishes about the Bourbon dynasty, cursed England and France with cordial impartiality, regarded Protestantism, Catholicism, and religious freedom with equal heartiness of contempt, detested despotism, disliked parliamentarism, hated democracy—which to him implied the division of property—and wanted—his questioner could make out everything but that. Six weeks of cross-questioning brought out everything else, placed the worthy old man's hatreds, and antipathies, and dislikes, and repugnances under the whitest light, but left his wishes just as obscure as ever. At last, wearied out with a failure which touched his *amour propre*, the Englishman exclaimed, "Your countrymen don't know what they do want, and till they do just deserve all they get." "No," said his friend, a little fretted, for his cigar would not light, "no; we do know. We want a maternal Government." And that sentence we to this day believe expresses the inner heart of every liberal Spaniard. He does not want to govern himself absolutely by his own volition, does not desire religious freedom, or social equality, or free trade, or government by debate, or any one of the devices by which Teutonic and Gallic thought strives to secure its end—the happiness of the governed. He does not object to be ruled, or, in moderation, oppressed—always provided oppression does not enter his house—but he does want, want more earnestly than the outside world has yet preceived, a Government with great purposes, a Government which, ruling all Spaniards with an authority equal to that of a mother in a Continental family, shall yet push that family up and not down, win it a great position in the world, recent every insult from without, and above all care for every member, children, and servants, with equal zeal A ruler who shall really rule, with the aid, if needful, of a *conseil de famille* called a Cortes, but who shall rule gently, proudly to the external world, but with kindly dignity to the household indoors, maintaining Spanish etiquette, and finding Spaniards dinner. This, and not any Western formula, is the true Spanish ideal, and the secret, as we believe, of the Spanish difficulty of the hour.

No such ruler is possible while Queen Isabella remains upon the throne, and to remove her from the throne will be the most difficult of political tasks. Granted the great ruler, the Spaniards, though preferring to find him in their King, are quite willing to seek him in a Premier, and really have obeyed the strongest man among them with very reasonable forbearance and docility. O'Donnell, who is a strong man, with a love of order, and a taste for improvement when it does not menace himself, would do for them just as well as Ximenes, but the Queen will not let him do. He is, we believe, though harsh and ambitious, a man of the nineteenth century, and would if let alone do his best to govern Spain on civilized principles, to build up a great revenue, and select a strong administration, and create a successful police, and establish a foreign influence, and derive on the material improvements by which Spain, of all countries the richest in minerals and products, will one day so greatly profit. But the Queen is still the depositary of the real executive power, is a Bourbon, is more competent to dominion than she is believed in England to be, is determined to retain her authority, and is determined also to use it so as to secure her own way in this life and her place in heaven hereafter In other words, she devotes all her power to her own pleasures and the furtherance of those Ultramontane ideas between which and civilization there is implacable war. Her Premier is paralyzed by her, for without her aid his rivals would displace him, her Cortes cannot control her, for until very lately the peasantry, led by the priests, have been upon her side. A clique of confessors, nuns, physicians, and dependents, headed by the Queen's confessor, and by Sister Patrocinio, the nun of the Stigmata, surround the Court, and though they do not indeed govern Spain, prevent O'Donnell or anybody else from groverning it as it wants to be governed. Questions of the most pressing nature, for instance the final disposal of Church property, cannot get themselves settled, because the Court will only use the men and the means approved by the priesthood and the clique, or, forced to accept others, deprives them of all substantial power. The Cortes meanwhile is weak, for parliamentary government is not the true ideal of the Spaniard, and the electoral system is so corrupt that for years the Radical party, comprising most of the intelligence and wealth of Spain, has steadily abstained from voting, leaving the Cortes in fact a nominee assembly. It might under a strong ruler be strong, but being nominated by the Minister, is as desirous to march on as he is, and like him is checkmated by the Queen.

England had nearly the same situation to face in 1688, and like the Spanish Progressistas, she recognized as her first need a new ruler. Moreover, she knew that such a ruler, to succeed in the face of the lingering belief in divine right, must at first be supported by some armed force, and therefore looked to a man who could bring troops, and whom the native leaders of troops—the old nobles with their mounted tenantry—would agree to obey. So does Spain. Every Liberal revolt—and no other, be it remembered, has as yet succeeded, has been obliged to secure to itself for its own first advance allies within the army. That army no more governs Spain than the British army governs England, but without its consent the first uprising might be suppressed in blood. A general therefore is always a leading figure in any Spanish demonstration, and just as in 1857 the instrument was O'Donnell, so in 1865 it is General Prim. Marshal O'Donnell has tried to govern on civilized principles, but being thwarted by the Court, he has failed, and now General Prim is selected by the Progressistas to try. If he wins the game he will be called on to rule, or create a rule, on the ideas which Spaniards desire; but the Progressistas perceive, even while consenting to his attempt, that Queen Isabella will either rule him or thwart him as she has done his rival. If she would abdicate, well. The Prince of the Asturias might then be accepted,—without inquiry into circumstances for which Radicals do not care and of which the peasantry are ignorant,—as the future sovereign, and the country organized under a Regency composed of men of all parties, and strong enough to carry out the national will. But the Queen will not abdicate, is Bourbon and Ultramontane, and will neither outrage her dignity by being less than Queen, nor risk her soul by giving up Spain to men who might pursue a policy hostile or indifferent to that of the Holy Chair. Consequently the Radical party a minority perhaps in numbers, but a minority which can—and, we believe, very soon will—rule, is brought at its first onset face to face with the old insoluble dynastic difficulty of Spain. They cannot control the Queen, who believes her soul at stake. They cannot abolish the Queenship, for a Republic of universal sufferage is dreaded by the propertied classes, disliked by the trading classes, and regarded by the peasantry as something "which never has been in Spain." It remains only to change the Sovereign, and who is there to put in her place? There is no House of Orleans in Spain, with a Spanish history and an idea attached to its fortunes. There is no Stuart, with an undeniable hereditary claim and a creed dependent for safety on his succession. The Spanish Orleans is a foreigner, a Frenchman, a man utterly unknown in politics or any other department of life, and certain to arouse the implacable jealousy of the Emperor of the French; the Iberian Stuart has no title unless election should give him one, is inimical to priests, and is above all "a beggarly Portuguese." James I. was a "beggarly Scot," but then he was also a lineal heir of Egbert, and the hope of the victorious but still timid Protestant cause. Without either of those qualifications England would have cared little for the dower he brought in his hand, and Luis of Braganza, otherwise precisely in James's situation, is without them. The revolted troops have indeed supported this solution, shouting for "*Iberica unita*," but the cry seems to have met with no popular response, and the generals without the people are nearly powerless. No private individual would be endured as King, although he might be Regent, and the election of a foreign prince would probably be the signal for a civil war, in which, as one deputy told the Cortes, Napoleon would interfere. The single hope therefore is, as for three days in 1688 the single hope was in England, to bring such physical pressure to bear upon the Queen as to induce her to save her dynasty by abdication, and to that end the menace of the rival House is probably employed. The Stuart succumbed to the pressure, and so sooner or later must the last reigning member of the fated French House. Whether the pressure will this time be sufficient may be doubted. So far as the astounding series of lies telegraph from Madrid is intelligible at all General Prim has been a little too tardy and Marshal O'Donnell a little too prompt. With Madrid so favourable that it was necessary to put it under martial law, the troops in four garrisons in revolt the great city of Malaga scarcely restrained from insurrection, Barcelona descending into the streets, Andalusia honeycombed with friendly secret societies, and the whole Radical party at his back, General Prim either could not or would not march upon Madrid. Of course his friends pause, and of course also if he is caught with only two regiments in his company, he may be executed and they shot down before aid can be even summoned. In that very probable case Marshal O'Donnell will be master of the situation, and find himself exactly where the Progressista party is now, face to face with the problem of a Queen whom he cannot control, or replace, or dismiss from a throne which filled by her is inconsistent with the national life of Spain, yet cannot remain unfilled. Or in the equally probable alternative that the troops "pursuing" General Prim join him *en masse*, then the Progressistas will be masters, and be compelled as their first step, to solve the problem of managing or superseding an inevitable Queen who is also at least for their purposes, an impossible one, whose dethronement would be the signal for civil war, while her continuance on the throne protects a chronic anarchy.

MILDEW IN PIECE GOODS.

(*From the Times, Jan. 16.*)

FROM all quarters, near and far, from the neighbouring continent, from India, from China, from America, there has come now for some time an indignant remonstrance against the condition in which our cotton goods are found on their arrival. They are discoloured and partially rotted with mildew. Instead of being uniformly white or grey, they are bright yellow, or purple, or brown deepening to black. Some of the stains are in patterns; some throw out a dust. The fabric is stiffened to the touch; the fibre has lost strength; the very texture seems to be changed. Damp has been the immediate cause of this mischief. But how came the damp there? Damp cellarage, bad packing, and injury by sea water will only account for certain forms and quantities of the damage done. The shipping has had to stand a great deal of reproach, which turns to be undeserved. Heavy losses ensue, and in the many stages and many hands through which the goods pass it is not easy to bring the blame home. But the British character suffers, and there are plenty of people whose interest it is to exaggerate the scandal, if it can be exaggerated. Have the goods been packed damp? Have they imbibed too much moisture in the steaming necessary for the very process of weaving, as well as the subsequent bleaching and sizing? A stock of linen sent in a ship's hold to India, as damp as it comes from a Swiss laundress, might be expected to be rather yellow on its arrival outwards. But the very careful and well-informed Mildew Sub-Committee to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce brings to light the manifest fact that the mischief is in the cheap soaps and other materials employed in the process of dressing the cloth. Many of these materials appear to be injurious in themselves, but the largest amount of injury seems to be done by their combination with sour flour, used instead of starch. The quantity of flour thus used, our readers are aware, is immense; so large, indeed, as to occupy a prominent place in the question of the national consumption. Apart from the more serious calamity to the country in the loss of credit, the actual loss by the depreciation of cotton goods, through the above causes, is an affair of millions.

It is admitted that the goods must be "sized," and if this is done with good soap and good starch,—we suppose we may add the substance called the China clay,—the process not only improves their look, but preserves and strengthens them. It is common, indeed, to hear ladies affirm that starch destroys linen, but no chymical reasons can be given for that opinion, and everybody with a large, well-washed, and well-starched stock knows the contrary to be fact. "The best white curd soap," observes the Committee, "is a definite compound, not a mere mechanical blending of tallow, water, and alkali. It contains 33 per cent. of water, 60 per cent. of tallow, and 7 per cent. of alkali. If such a soap be added to well-fermented flour, from which the acids, bran, sugar, gums, &c., have been removed by decantation and washing, the soap will remain in the size mixture *as soap*, and not be broken up into its constituents." No mildew can arise from the use of such articles, and if China clay be added to give bulk, it seems to be considered quite harmless. But there are countless substitutes, and spurious articles more or less injurious. When the flour is not thoroughly converted into starch, and acids remain, they unite with the alkali of the soap, and the result is a salt retentive of water; and when soda is added to neutralize the acids of the size the cloth thus prepared becomes as much a hygrometer as the long pieces of seaweed we bring home form the seaside and hang up in our passages. The marine riband is sometimes dry and hard; so also is the calico prepared as above; but at the first change of weather the purchaser will find it rapidly absorbing damp from the atmosphere. The cupidity of the manufacturer, or his ignorance, or rather that compound which consists in a determination to know nothing contrary to one's interest, leads him to employ cheap soaps or soap substitutes, in which an excessive proportion of water is balanced or maintained by certain saline additions. A substance called "softening," extensively used to help the weaver, does its work by the alkali in it, and, meeting with the free acids of the size, produces deliquescent salts. The Committee observe that pure tallow is as important as pure soap; that imperfectly refined tallow makes the cloth yellow; that the use of oils in large amount is liable to heat the cloth; that combinations of rasin with alkali are unfit for the size box; that glue, animal size, linseed emulsions, Irish moss, and all such articles decompose rapidly; that chymical salts, the chlorides of magnesium, zinc, and sodium—the last common salt—are deliquescent and dangerous: and that artificial drying is only a temporary expedient. The goods soon recover the water from the air, and when in the hold of a ship may be held to be permanently damp. They severely reprehend the use of various drugs, and conclude that a return to undrugged size is of immediate necessity, and the most specific remedy for the evils that have gradually crept into the cloth trade. A *sound size*, they say, is found to protect the fibre. As long as the starch lasts there is no mildew. It is only when the starch has disappeared by dampness, or by the action of chymicals, or by fermentation after packing, that mildew comes on. The mildew shows itself before the goods leave this country. It is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the Committee, that there is good reason to hope the different kinds of mildew may be respectively traced to the different kinds of substances employed,—an investigation not less curious than useful.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, of course, stands on delicate ground, and would probably do nothing at all if it tried to do every thing. But our non-commercial readers will think the Committee might have made some allusion to the possibility of tracing out cases of mildew to the manufacturers. The Committee recognizes abundantly that cheapness is at the bottom of all this, that some members of the trade have been less scrupulous than others, and that the practices described imperil not only the property, but also the honour of the mercantile community. The trade has incurred a stigma which must be removed. Is it impossible for the honest men to clear themselves from this stigma, and to place the individual delinquents under some stronger moral cogency than their own imperfect knowledge or unenlightened consciences? There stands, indeed, a great middleman between the manufacturer and the exporter in the shape of the "Manchester warehouseman;" but he also has a character at stake, and he is responsible for the goods that pass through his house. A flood of light has now been thrown on the scientific part of the subject, and perhaps our laundresses and their employers may read this report with advantage to themselves and the linen in their charge. As an application of science to a matter of great practical importance, nothing can be more interesting. So far the Chamber has done its duty, and it certainly has not minced matters as to the character of the practices in question. Perhaps some analytical chymist at his leisure might add to the exposure by publishing an analysis of all the "substitutes," "extracts," "softenings," drugs, and other articles sold in the shops. The practice of adulteration, if this is virtually an example, is not only universal, but ancient and ineradicable. It will not be put down in a day. But on that very account it is necessary to do all that is possible,—not to put it down, but to keep it within the narrowest possible limits; and at all events to separate honest men from knaves.

THE JUDGMENTON THE DOVER COLLISION.

(*From the Examiner, Jan. 13.*)

THE official inquiry into the fatal collision between the *Samphire*, Dover Mail Packet, has ended in a judgment delivered by the Mayor; "That the captain of the *Samphire*, who is solely responsible for the conduct and management of his vessel, is culpable for having driven his vessel at so great a speed across one of the most frequented narrow seas in the world, on so dark and hazy a night as that of the 13th of December."

What follows, however, entirely neutralizes the effect of this merited censure, for the magistrate continues:

The attendant circumstances, however, are such, and the default of the bark in not properly exhibiting a sufficient light from her lamps having to some extent contributed to the damage and loss of life, we do not think we should be justified in awarding so severe a sentence as either the deprivation or suspension of his certificate. The circumstances to which we allude, and which we think it right now to mention, without waiting for the publication of our report, are—first, the provisions of the contract for carrying the mails, which hold out a direct premium for quick passages in all weathers, and the natural desire of the captain to gain the premium and avoid the penalty on behalf of his employers; secondly, the great moral pressure put upon both the owners and commanders of the vessels by the public, who required the utmost despatch to be used in the transmission of the mails, and the desire of the passengers frequenting the route for quick passages, a desire which can only be gratified in cases like the present by a neglect of some of those precautions which we think indispensible for safety.

The speed is highly dangerous in a crowded strait and dark or thick weather, but the Post Office and the public will have it; such is the upshot of this extenuating plea. There is nothing in this decision henceforth to deter captains from driving their vessels at a reckless rate through fog or darkness. Nay, there is more of sanction than of censure of such practice, which is said to be demanded by the public and a department of Government. Indeed Captain Bennet leaves the Court of Inquiry free to repeat the risks he ran on the 13th of December.

We cannot for a moment suppose it possible that consistency with safety is not a condition of the speed required by the Post Office, but we cannot see the reason for rewarding passages made under the two hours and fifteen minutes. That time is ample for the passage, which in the days of the sail was often made in two hours and a half, with a strong breeze and a good boat. And what is gained by giving premiums for the arrival of the mails some minutes before they are expected and can be despatched? The service is not expedited, and the mails only rest so much longer at Calais. On the 13th the mails did not arrive at all, through the very means taken to quicken their conveyance, verifying the old saying, the more haste the worse speed.

It seems as if the unnecessarily large time allowed for the passage was intended to give scope for the premiums for acceleration, for we see not what other purpose can be answered. At the usual rate of speed, and in ordinary circumstances of weather, the passage is made in an hour and a half, and there is then left a margin of three quarters of an hour for the premium. If the passage is made the fraction of a penny within the two hours and a quarter the premium is due, if a fraction over that time the penalty is incurred. As there are few passages so long, the effect of the arrangement may be considered an additional 5*l*. a day to the contract profit. But is any premium for short passages necessary? Is it not the interest of the owners that the passages shall be short? A short passage is a short consumption of fuel, for more is saved in time than burnt to keep up a high pressure of steam. A long passage is a costly one. An account is had of the consumption, and the captain and engineer are in the black books if there be any excess. On the Folkestone and Boulogne line, which is not under the rules of a mail contract the transit is always made as quickly as possible, for the credit of the vessels and the profit of the company. The coast of the fuel of the best boats is there 40*l*. for the two trips out and in and it can easily be understood what the effect of any unnecessary delay would be, as waste of time and waste of fuel are the same thing. There is more to be said for the penalty than the premium, as the French mail train must be punctually ready and punctually met, but with so liberal an allowance of time as two hours and a quarter for the crossing of a ferry (for it is really no more) of twenty-one miles, it is hard to imagine any cause for delay but extraordinary stress of weather or unforeseen accident. For the first, we think there should be indulgence in the interests of humanity, that lives may not be lost in rash attempts; but not for unforeseen accidents, which are almost uniformly to be precluded by due care and attention. The breaking down of machinery is called unforeseen accident; but if the machinery had been properly looked to, its defective condition would have been found and repaired. The collision of the *Samphire* was an unforeseen accident, but a more moderate rate, of way would have prevented it; and the effect of the haste to perform the mail service was simply that the mail service for that night was not performed at all.

It seems to us that the rewards for extraordinary despatch should be discontinued, and that forfeits for delay should not be enforced if reasonable cause can be shown.

The mouthpiece of the investigation did not advert to the state of the boats and the stowage of the signals all in one place, and that not the most accessible. And here we come to a part of Captain Bennet's conduct which seems quite unaccountable. The port lifeboat was first lowered and manned, and the captain says, that believing her to be full, he ordered her to pull ashore for assistance. Why, for that errand care should have been taken that she should not be full, but in a condition to pull quickly. And in truth full she was not, having only three passengers and four lubberly seamen, who were one hour and a half rowing four miles. As for the other lifeboat she had more people in her than she could properly stow, and was furnished with only three oars; yet Captain Bennet sent her a wildgoose chase after the bark which with a start of some minutes, was making seven knots an hour. Of course the boat could not catch the bark but she ran away from the packet. A third boat made off too leaving some passengers struggling in the water. Great allowances are to be made for the confusion of a panic, but the only attempt to check the scramble for the boats was the captain's vain endeavour to get one reserved for the ladies. If only the first boat had been allowed to leave the vessel's side and without any but her crew to pull quickly to shore for help, some confidence and order might have been established, the fact being implied that the vessel would float while succour was being sought. But the desertion of the boats increased the alarm. We may be told that the captain could not help it, but he was not compelled to send the second overloaded boat after the bark, a circumstance which certainly raises the presumption that he had not his presence of mind. For the rest, Captain Bennet's exertions were most praiseworthy, and so, too, was the conduct of the engineer, who kept manfully to his duty.

An officer of the *Belgian* packet was brought forward to prove the state of the night and the speed at which his vessel was driven, but this only showed that the *Belgian* was as imprudent as his neighbours. Indeed, his fate was probably regulated by the English practice. As for the conflicting evidence about the night, it is to be explained by the peculiar fitfulness of mist and fog in that part of the channel, and the vicinity of Dover will be hazy when half a dozen miles to seaward it is clear though dark. If the *Samphire* had groped her way till she had got out of the range of haze she would have made a safe passage, and probably within the prescribed time of two hours and a quarter, notwithstanding the time given to caution at starting.

MARTIAL LAW.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 13.*)

THE last number of the *Jurist*, after an exhaustive history of martial law, thus applies it to the recent case in Jamaica:—

"We find that there was an armed and combined force, directed specifically and primarily against the constituted authorities, and especially against the custos of the county or parish (who answers well enough to our lord-lieutenant of a country), and, moreover, acts of murder by this armed and combined force against those civilians and volunteers who were lawfully assembled, under lawful authority, in a public capacity, and on a public occasion, pertaining to the government of the colony; and, further, we find other acts of felonious violence perpetrated by the same or a similar mob at places considerably distant from the scene of the first outbreak; and we find that under the general belief and impression of a wide-spread conspiracy to destroy the English inhabitants and the English rule, the governor, who is Commander-in-Chief, proclaimed martial law in the district, and continued measures of severe repression several days after the actual violence had ceased, ending with the summary trial and execution of a person taken in another district, but alleged to have been closely connected with the felonious and rebellious outrages committed in the district where he was so tried and executed. Now, as to this removal from the district where he was taken to that where crimes were committed to which, it was alleged, he was privy, it comes to nothing (assuming such privity), for it is a maxim in law that "crime is local" (Refael *v.* Verelst, 2 *W. Bl.* 983, 1,055, 1,063), and must be tried where it is committed, and by the law which there prevails. (Per Heath, J., Mure *v.* Kay, 4 *Taunt.* 43). Indeed, one main reason why the trial of crime is local is that it may thus be tried by the law which there prevails; and thus if a man, by letter or message, in one county counsels or incites to murder in another, he not only may, but must, be tried in the county where the murder is perpetrated (if he is tried for the murder, as he may be if he is a party to it, which he may well be, though at a distance), although if he is tried for a conspiracy, he may be tried either where the conspiracy was entered into, or where the overt acts were committed. The case, therefore, would come, in substance, to this—whether there was any reasonable ground for proclaiming martial law in the district where he was tried, and for holding him to be connected with, and privy to, the murders there committed? As to the first, the mere belief in the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy for wholesale extermination of the whites would justify the proclamation, if the belief was such as might reasonably be entertained, and the fact that such a belief was generally entertained, and affirmed by the legislative authority, would of itself be *prima facie* evidence of its reasonableness. And the fact of felonious outrages by an armed and combined mob of a particular class and colour, with evidence of sympathy in the majority of persons of that class and colour, constituting a tremendous and overwhelming majority of the population, would likewise be *prima facie* proof of a necessity for proclaiming martial law That being so, then any acts done in the usual and ordinary exercise of martial law, within a short and not unreasonable time after acts of outrage had ceased, would be justified; and at all events, any error or excess, unless grossly and obviously unreasonable, would only be censurable by Parliament or the Crown. The argument here submitted seems strongly confirmed by the judgment of Lord Mansfield in the great case of Mostyn *v.* Fabrigas (*Cowp.* 170), where it is held that an action of trespass (and by parity of reasoning, an indictment) would lie against one who had been governor of a colony for acts committed there in his character as governor. It is curious that one of the cases cited is that of a Governor of Jamaica, who was held liable here for an illegal and unjustifiable assault and false imprisonment there. (Why *v.* Yelby, 6 *Mod* 195.) Lord Mansfield lays down that the action lies here for the very reason that it would not lie there; at all events, during the defendant's government. But he says, "I conceive cases in time of war in which a Governor would be justified though he acted very arbitrarily, in which he could not be justified in time of peace. Suppose, during a siege or invasion, upon a general suspicion, he should take up people as spies, upon proper circumstances laid before the Court, it would be very fit to see whether he had acted as the Governor of a colony ought, according to the circumstances of the case." Then, by the law of England, as has been seen, a rebellion is a case of war as much as an invasion. And the Mutiny Acts themselves recognise that, as is notorious, spies are, by the law military, liable to death. And a very similar illustration is given by the Court in the case of Grant *v.* Gould (2 H. Bl. 101), as to giving intelligence to the enemy. It seems clear, from these authorities, that supposing martial law proclaimed honestly, and in the belief of its necessity, by the Governor of a colony, persons reasonably proved guilty of offences capitally punishable by martial law (among which are holding correspondence with rebels) might be lawfully executed, supposing that, according to martial law—*i. e.*, natural justice, they had a fair and honest trial.—*Et vide* iii. "Hallam's Constitutional History," "Martial law."

We need hardly tell our legal readers that by the common law of England, abundantly recognised by statute (*vide* 33 Henry VIII., cap. 23), not only may persons who have committed crimes be brought to the place where they committed them for trial, but they must be; and further, that the illegality of an arrest cannot affect the legality of the trial; so that, even if they are illegally arrested in a distant place, they may nevertheless legally be tried where they committed the crime, and even althoguh the offence were committed abroad, if on an English subject. So again, we need not say to any lawyer that a man may even at common law be guilty of an offence in a place where he has not actually been by bodily presence. This is often exemplified in cases of libel or conspiracy, especially such as are seditious in their character.

It is hardly necessary to cite authorities to show that even a mere riotous assembly may be dispersed with force. Thus, in our times, it has been laid down by a great Judge that it is not only lawful for magistrates to disperse an unlawful assembly, even when no riot has occurred, but if they do not do so, and are guilty of criminal negligence in not putting down an unlawful assembly, they are liable to be prosecuted for a breach of their duty. And it has been laid down that any assembly of persons, attended with circumstances calculated to excite alarm, is an unlawful assembly. So it was held that the statute 7th and 8th of George IV., cap. 30. sec. 8, not having given any definition of what shall be a riot within the meaning of that enactment, the common law definition of a riot must be resorted to, and, in such a case, if any one of her Majesty's subjects be terrified, this is a cause of terror and alarm to substantiate that part of the charge.

It is equally clear that a person may be guilty of complicity in a riot, whether felonious or not, although he was not actually present; and although a riot is not necessarily felonious, and a man may be guilty of inciting to a riot who is not necessarily guilty of felonious acts of violence, it is certainly a matter of evidence. Thus, if persons are assembled to the number of three or more, and speeches are made to those persons to excite and inflame them, with a view to incite them to acts of violence, and if that same meeting is so connected, in point of circumstances, with a subsequent riot that you cannot reasonably sever the latter from the excitement that was used, those who excited are guilty at the riot, although they are not present when it occurs. So, if a house be demolished by rioters by means of fire, one of the rioters who is present while the fire is burning may be convicted for the felonious demolition, under statute 7th and 8th George IV., cap. 30, sec. 8, although he is not proved to have been present when the house was originally set on fire. So, if in a case of feloniously demolishing a house by rioters, it appears that some of the prisoners set fire to the house itself, and that others did other acts on the outside of the house, it will be for the jury to say whether the latter were not encouraging and taking part in a general design of destroying the house and furniture; and if so, the jury ought to convict them. So, it is well known that, even according to the latest and most lenient version of the law of constructive homicide, a man may be guilty of a murder, although he was not actually and personally a party to it. Thus, where persons combine to stand by one another in a breach of the peace, with a general resolution to resist all opposers, and in the execution of their design a murder is committed, all of the company are equally principals in the murder, though at the time of the fact some of them were at such a distance as to be out of view. Thus, Gordon might have been guilty of murder at St. Thomas's, even although he was all the while at Kingstown. If so, he would have been, even by the common law, triable at St. Thomas's, and by the law which there prevailed, which was martial law; and, therefore, if there was any ground for martial law, and his trial was (as we may presume it was) fair, it was perfectly legal. And so of all other acts done honestly under military orders.

TESTIMONIALS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11.*)

A GOOD many distinguished authors have composed treatises on the art of poetry. There are certain kindred arts which have not yet received due attention. We do not remember, for example, that any one has expounded the principles of the great art of lying. The eleventh commandment, according to some learned authors, should be, When you tell a lie tell a good one; or, as some less authentic versions have it, Tell a lie and stick to it. But no one has defined with any approach to critical accuracy wherein consist the merits of a lie; what, so to speak, are the "points" of an indisputably meritorious lie. We do not, of course, allude to that objectionable variety of the great genus fiction which consists in bearing false witness against your neighbour. Such falsehoods, except in certain cases which the ingenuity of casuists has discovered, are generally objectionable. But the statements, which it would be impossible to describe as truths, and which it would yet be hard to set down blankly and barely as falsehoods—the airy, ingenious, and totally unfounded assertions which approach more nearly to a wandering ray of poetry illuminating the commonplace of life—the hybrids between truth and fiction for which children have invented the pallative terms of fibs or white lies—deserve more careful study than they have received. To this great family belongs, for example, the larger number of the more highly coloured tribe of advertisements. When an ingenious tradesman asserts that his ointment will cover the baldest head with a luxuriant growth of jet-black hair, we should scarcely set him down as dishonest. He is speaking in the metaphors permitted to his class. He is using language which should not be judged by the unbending rules of a verbal criticism, any more than that of the Eastern letter-writer who asserts that the greatest consolation which he is capable of receiving is to converse on the sweetness of your beautiful disposition, and that he is ready to place his head at the disposal of your unparalleled magnanimity. When we make excursions into the mental region of which this is the vernacular, we should leave behind us all the matter-of-fact rules derived from law courts and affidavits and strict prosaic accuracy.

The testimonial, considered as a work of literary art, comes within the same class. Few people who have not been in the habit of receiving or giving testimonials can appreciate the eloquence which is daily consumed in them, or the amazing wealth of imagination which is to be found scattered through productions but too seldom destined to extensive publicity. A candidate for an appointment for which they are required sometimes prints his testimonials for private circulation. From a perusal of some such unpublished volumes, we can say confidently that few works in the whole compass of English literature can rival them in the play of pure unrestricted fancy. They soar into magnificent panegyrics and pour out unstinted eloquence with a copiousness which would not have misbecome a Milton dilating upon a Shakspeare. A gentleman, who had frequent occasion to testify to the merits of his friends used to keep by him such a collection, which had been printed by a candidate for a theological professorship. Whenever he received an application from any one who was competing for a school-mastership, or a post in a public office, or a place as butler, cook, or valet, he had only to look into this volume, and by a trifling alteration would easily adapt one of these ready-made panegyrics to the circumstances of the case. It was only necessary to substitute for "profound theology," profound scholarship, or profound knowledge of wines or cookery or waiting, and the rest of the elegant language was certain to be as appropriate to the menial as to the doctor of divinity—a little high-flown perhaps, but emphatic. To those who are not in possession of such a complete testimonial-writer, a few simple directions may be useful for preparing their own matter as required. The importance of the art needs no demonstration. It was lately announced that there were close upon 140 candidates for a post of very moderate emolument. And there is a similar rush of applicants whenever the most trifling appointment is put up for competition; a phenomenon which may be explained by the judicious remark of Dandie Dinmont in regard to his celebrated lawsuit, that it was very hard if as many men would not swear for him as would swear for his opponent. Any man must be very destitute of friends who could not produce abundant testimonials to his fitness for the archbishopric of Canterbury; and it would be too cruel to spoil a friend's chance of a paltry three or four hundred a year by not describing his merits warmly enough. Consequently, a post for which testimonials are to be received always brings out every one who thinks himself qualified to receive the salary, and able to produce plenty of friends to puff him—which, to the honour of human nature, is a considerable majority of the educated public.

The first point to be remembered in writing a testimonial is that all slavish adherence to facts should be abandoned, and that the portrait should be drawn not so as to be a brutal photographic likeness, but so as to touch the soft places in the hearts of the judges. A man should carefully consider what are the qualities which his friend ought to possess in order to conciliate those with whom the appointment rests, and give him credit for them in a liberal spirit. Some distributors of loaves and fishes, for example, like orthodoxy; others have a fancy for business capacities or for gentlemanlike manners, and the testimonial should of course be so constructed as to hit off their special taste. Such persons have, however, learned certain rudimentary lessons of self-defence by dint of experience; and it is necessary to employ a little artifice to elude their simple attempts at parrying the blows directed against them. Thus, it is a common rule that in reading a testimonial attention should be paid rather to what is omitted than to what is written. A schoolmaster is recommended, for example, by a friend as being an admirable scholar, an accomplished mathematician, and a man of extensive and varied learning in other departments of knowledge; is said to be possessed of singular skill in conciliating the affections and obtaining the confidence of boys; to be remarkable for amiable and engaging manners and the soundest theological principles. From this testimonial the proper inference would be that the applicant was given to drinking; there is a suspicious absence of any reference to high moral character, which betrays something wrong to the keen eye of the experienced reader of testimonials. Just so would an attorney look at a letter from a gentleman proposing to contest a small borough, descanting upon his political principles and omitting to hint at the name of his bankers. Although it is a subject of wonder that the victims of testimonials have not become even more wary considering the frequency with which very attractive baits have covered very uncomfortable hooks, they are frequently awake to this artifice. And, therefore, as a skilful fencer tries a new thrust when his antagonist has learnt to parry the old one, the writer of testimonials should adopt a more cunning device. It is in covering the really weak places of his friend that his skill will be most critically tested. He should therefore make up his mind as to the quality in which his friend is most specially deficient, and then carefully elaborate a statement, which without coarsely running counter to the facts, may yet cover the assailable points, or even convert them into sources of additional strength. It is a mistake, indeed, to run a risk of being brought into direct collision with notorious facts, or even with facts which may be subsequently varified. The great crime of being found out cannot be too scrupulously eschewed. But fortunately there are many intermediate stages between calling a black man a nigger and describing him as a pure Caucasian white. An actor of unusual girth should not endeavour to get up a figure of graceful sliminess; but he may tone down his unwieldy abesity into a healthy, bluff, John Bull kind of stoutness. A similar result may be obtained by a dexterous manipulation of judicious epithets. The English language is fortunately a rich one. There are many works which denote the same quality seen from opposite points of view; but one will carry with it censure, whilst another implies praise. No man likes to be called fat; it is associated with unpleasant ideas of pursiness, short breath, redness in the face, breathing like that of a distressed grampus unwieldiness in mounting staircases, and generally of not, uncomfortable pressure upon the toes and ribs of neighbours. But to be called stout is distinctly gratifying; it implies good temper, joviality, and a good conscience; it justifies a placid contempt for thin, eager, restless mortals who fret themselves too much to acquire a decent covering for their ribs. And yet fat and stout are used for precisely the same purpose, only that one is used by a man's enemies and the other by his friends. The same may be said of well informed and priggish, of good tempered and mild, of dignified and pompous, and of a whole series of other couples which might be allowed to pair off together. Taking advantage of this circumstance, it will be found that there are very few qualities which do not admit of a very respectable polish. And as an omission is generally noted and made to score as a negative mark, it is generally as well to take the bull by the horns, and to make out that the apparent defect is really an additional qualification. Thus, if the schoolmaster above mentioned were really given to brandy and water and marked by a red nose, it would be rash to say that he was a man of unimpeachable sobriety or abstemious to a fault; though we would not assert that there are no case in which such a line of attack might be adopted with success, for great generals are superior to rules. It would also be generally rash to pass over the subject altogether because it would be pretty certain to leak out subsequently and be doubly injurious. The skilful composer would endeavour to shade down the weakness till it took the likeness of a virtue. He should say that his friend was a man whose social habits endeared him to all his acquaintance; he might venture upon the general proposition that nothing was more essential to a schoolmaster than a capacity for unbending in season, for which the gentleman in question showed a particular talent; and to prevent any unkind interpretation, he might add with perfect safety that he had never known him to exceed the strictest limits of sobriety; for it is a well-known fact that no one was ever yet convicted of being drunk on perfectly satisfactory evidence. In meeting difficulties of this kind there is of course opportunity, and indeed an imperative demand, for the highest kind of skill. Occasionally the case may be all but desperate. It would be hard to prove that a man qualified for a postman's place by having wooden legs, even if he could be shown to have lost the originals in the service of his country; but we believe that some persons would be equal even to such an emergency. It is not, however, to be concealed that the bold writer of testimonials sometimes finds himself penned between a downright lie and an omission—a perplexing choice, which must be left to mature consideration in each special instance.

The particular line of eulogy having been selected with reference to these considerations, an important rule remains to be noticed. There is nothing so necessary as to abstain from generalities. A good circumstantial statement carries with it an air of candour and veracity which is above all things desirable. And as it is not improbable that those qualities will have been somewhat strained in the process of composition, no means should be neglected by which they may be ostensibly maintained. Thus, to say, I know A. B. intimately, is far inferior to saying, I have known A. B. for seven years and six months; and it is much more effective to declare that a man is peculiarly intimate with the history of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries than to assert in the strongest possible terms his acquirements as a modern historian generally. From which follows a corollary worth notice. Three times out of four a testimonial is extorted from unwilling givers. A man asks you for a character of himself in the confidence that as he is to be the first reader of it, you will not venture to be uncomplimentary. In such cases it is well to remember that your may please him and do little harm by treating him to all the big words that occur to you without driving them home by any special statements. If we may use the word "lie" without offence, we should say, Lie in general terms for your acquaintance, but keep your precious circumstantial lies for your friends.

The rules at which we have hinted are tolerably understood and practised by most men who have had occasion to use the art; from which follows the golden rule for those who have not to write, but to read testimonials; for in this, as in other matters, the art of defence follows immediately from the art of attack. The rule is simply that when you have to give away a place for which candidates have sent in a large number of testimonials, you should put them all into the fire without reading them.

THE CARP.—Kortenski was standing on the brink of the fountain, looking down on the sparkling water and the broad lily leaves, thinking of anything but that great lazy carp wading about among them. Then presently he saw the shadow of the girl flicker on the water, bending over it with outstretched hand, in which were a few dainty crumbs. The carp flapped up to it with gaping mouth and expressionless eye, and then poised itself with what it considered, doubtless, a graceful airiness in front of her, waiting for the morsels.—*Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper.*

MUSKETRY.—According to the report of the inspector of musketry, the King's Dragoon Guards head the cavalry in efficiency of shooting and the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards the infantry. The best shots in the army in the yearly course of practice for 1864-5 are Private Amos Wolfern, 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, who scored 106 points with the Whitworth rifle in the first and second classes; and Colour-Sergeant John M'Dowell, 2nd battalion 16th Foot, who scored 90 points with the Enfield rifle in the first and second classes. The best judge of distance is Private E. Ellis, depot 53rd Foot, who obtained 26 points in the first class.

A PAINFUL DISCUSSION.—It was fearful to see them eat this mass of meat without bread. Manzo was most pressing that I should eat as they did; for, notwithstanding the abundance, some of them grudged every morsel I ate, and he had to lecture them again on the way they treated the poor foreigner. "Is he not a Christian?" said he to Pasquale; "why should he not eat as well as you?" This Pasquale was one of Cerino's band, and did not participate in the ransom money which was paid for Mr. Aynsley and me; and he had not at all approved of the way in which he had been hunted about with the others by the soldiers, half-starved for so many weeks. In his answer to the captain he blamed the latter for not having cut off my ears long ago, as he would have done, had I been an Italian. "Send his ears to his friends at once; and if that does not bring the money, send his beard with his chin attached to it. Some of the others agreed with him, and there was an animated debate on the subject, all in my hearing. This, perhaps was a good way to teach me the Neapolitan dialect, for I could not afford to lose a single word; and every now and then I had to feel my ears, to make sure they were still my own property. I told them that they had better not touch me, for the General would kill all their relatives who were in prison should a hair of my head be hurt; and, to turn the conversation, I asked Manzo what he would do with Victor Emmanuel should he by chance fall into his hands? They all chuckled at such an idea, and Manzo declared that he would have ten millions of ducats, and then kill him. To Francesco II., if they caught him, they said they would give a good dinner, and then release him.—*English Travellers and Italian Brigands. By W. J. C. Moens.*

THE PRIEST.—I am inclined to think that there is now no need for parish priests to be local judges. If England is so bare of educated squires as to cry for magistrates, the use of persons only keeps out unprejudiced paid officers, who will come down by the express with a little black bag, and see justice done between my lord the sportsman and the poacher at the bar. The priest, moreover, must be chary of the platform. I do not refer merely to the men who kill time by attending public meetings, and sitting silently for hours in one of the black-coated back rows behind the noble chairman; but to those who speak. Of course there must be speakers, and the men who "suffer from a determination of words to the mouth" must have their say, thereby relieving themselves, and putting other people's thoughts into sounding language; but speechifying is a snare to the priest who has local ambition and a glib tongue. We want more silence. We want more men who live apart from the vulgarity of platforms and resolutions. I do not mean students, who are often mere bookworms, nor recluses; but men who keep aloof from the important cackle of meetings, doing their work heartily, thinking their thoughts freshly, content to be silent, it may be for years, but ready to say the ripe strong word when the time comes; not forcing themselves to speak or write, but uttering the thought when it has been for its due time quick in their minds, and must be brought forth, or become a distressing and unwholesome burden. While talking about the secular work required of the priest, I must pause to protest against the begging which he is expected, and sometimes, as things now are, obliged to go through. It is not right; it is not fair. The priest is employed not only in kindling the spirit of liberality, but in dull, heavy, persistent application for money. He is required not only to provoke unto good works, but sometimes to beg, even like unto a dog; to whine and trot about, to sit in the dative presence uncomfortably, be patted or kicked, and thankful. He must do as he is bid, get what he can, and wag his tail.—"*The Priest in the World*," in *Fraser's Magazine.*

Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman. | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.

Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	
3 do.		1s. 11⅞d	
2 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d	
1 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11⅞d.	

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do. ..	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass. Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London.... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s.	11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	....	2s.	1⅛d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.... 2s.	1d.	"
" 3	do.	.... 2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	"
" 1		.... 2s.	0½d.	"
On demand		.... 2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland / On Ireland	do. / do.	... }	2s. 0½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		}	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1⅛d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ... at 2s.	1⅛d.	"
3 do.	... ... at 2s.	1⅛d.	"
2 do.	... ... at 2s.	1⅛d.	"
1 do.	... ... at 2s.	1d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at 2s.	0⅞d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक आफ हींदुस्थान, चना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £35 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
London.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland.......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal		6 per cent.	per annum		
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.	
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.	
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना ब्याक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 "	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 "	... 1s. 11¾d.
3 "	... 1s. 11½d.
2 "	... 1s. 11¼d.
1 "	... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months.............................. 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4	"	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3	"	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1	"	2s.	0½d.	"
" on Demand		2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	}	1s.	11½d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.) Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Rustomjee Framjee Metah, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	....	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	....	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	....	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	....	2s. 0½d.	"
Demand.	....	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *shares of* Rs. 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For				
3	months	5	per cent.	per annum.
" 6	"	6	"	"
" 9	"	7	"	"
" 12	"	8	"	"

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours —10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co., 7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	" 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	" 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia, with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ...	" 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	" 80

_ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	" 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c, fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE SAFES, ICE BOXES, AND ICE CHESTS.—Just to hand, a quantity of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes; also, the new CABINET REFRIGERATORY, of solid mahogany, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Dining Room.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand etc., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150. Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St Julien................	Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux	" 20 "
Bataillу.................	" 32 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	...	"	"	"	35
Do.	good	...	"	"	"	30
SHERRY,	dry	...	"	"	"	25
Do.	pale	...	"	"	"	25
Do.	do.	...	"	"	"	18
CLARET, Breakfast		...	"	"	"	12
BRANDY,		...	"	"	"	24
Do.		...	"	"	"	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle		......	"	"	"	26
Tent Wine		......	"	"	"	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine		......	"	"	"	22
A good Wine		......	"	"	"	18
do.		......	"	pts.	"	11
SPIRITS—Hollands		......	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		......	"	qts.	"	36
do.		......	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau		......	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		......	"	"	"	21
" " Ditto		......	"	pts.	"	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		......	"	"	"	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad.......... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c .... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approve Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.................		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown................		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints..........		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...........		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal......		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..................................		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule,...................................		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...................................		34
Do. Brand a Crown.....................................		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.....................................		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864 Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42 Rs.	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto ...	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto ...	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto ...	6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto ...	6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865 ...	6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto ...	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	0
Leisure Hour, 1865	6	0
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865	5	8
Art Journal, 1866	23	12
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec. ...	4	4
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov.	4	4
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec. ...	5	12
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out. Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline. —Each.	0	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1865. ...	3	0
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Complete in 4 vols.	18	0
Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.	38	8
Austin Elliot	4	8
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute	0	12
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols. 1 to 8 ...	24	0
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9	6	12
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866. ...	2	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866. ...	8	0
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.	6	0
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions...	1	0
Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary... ...	3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)...	3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying	1	8
—— Mensuration and Measuring. ...	1	2
Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols.	3	0
—— What will he do with it? 2 vols... ...	3	0
Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo... ...	2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome... ...	3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.	8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual... ...	0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A set of very best and highly finished full-mounted Solid Silver Carriage Harness, with round rein, by Kesterton. The above Harness purposely made to order, and only one imported in Bombay. Cost near £110.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

4 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith and Newton.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen, and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,

A nearly new George the IV. headed Park Phaeton, with a moveable driving Coach box with rumble seat with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis Long Acre.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

A handsome and well finished Landau Sociable, by R. B. Mulliner, made to order, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England, who has used it for a fortnight only. Price moderate to ensure ready sale. To be seen on 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by E. Davis, few silver mounted, very handsome Ladies's and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned. 2 new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 7th February 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital.—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year 1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do.	do. 1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do.	do. 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do.	do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		....	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

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Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

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Chairman.

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Christopher J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
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Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
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SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
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Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Boyle, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
ORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."

Notice is hereby given, that the Ship *Prince of Wales*, will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., at their Rooms, in the Marine 3rd Street. The Ship will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Tackle, Stores, &c., a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, Slides for Pictures, Glass Plates, Mahogany Boxes for Plates, Glass Baths, Mahogany Copying Frames for Pictures, Stereoscopes, Porcelain Dishes, Developing Stand, Scales and Weights, Albumenized Paper, Porcelain and Glass Funnels, Camera Stands, Tripod Stand Head rests, Buffs for Plates, Printing Frames, Plateholders, Dust Blowers, Rolling Machine, Argentometers, Glass Rods, Measure Glasses, a variety of Chemicals &c., &c. The above are now on view.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are ready, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Suleman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 20th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of sundry goods, such as White and Black Marble Slabs of sizes, Portfolios, Gold and Gilt Rings, Brooches, Pencils, Crosses, Studs, Lockets.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Dog Cart with Galloway and Harness.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, LADY'S HORSE AND HARNESS, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MARIA HILL HOUSE, MAZAGON, NEAR THE POWDER WORKS

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c, at (her residence) Maria Hill House, Mazagon, near the Powder Works, the property of Miss FOGERTY; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, handsome Epergne with Plateau and rich cut Glass Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a Mahogany Box of best Electroplate, Spoons and Forks, Plate-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.; the Furniture all carved well seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table, Sideboards, Arms and Easy Chairs, Reclining Couches, elegant Carved Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Silk Damask, a splendid Ottoman, all with rich crimson, round Teapoys, Pictures in rosewood, maple and gilt frames, Camp-cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, six and three Lights Gas Chandeliers, and Plated 4 and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screens, Globe Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, a Cow in Calf, and a Bull Calf, Pigs, Goats, Sheep, Ducks, and Dispense articles &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One close Carriage or Phaeton with Shutters.

One white Arab Lady's Riding Horse.

One Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle.

Plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

A Hunting Saddle and Bridle, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, all the handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel A. M. MURRAY, Royal Artillery.

The same comprises Star Cut Glassware, Decanters, Rich Blue and Buff flowered Dinner Set, Blue and Crimson Tea Sets, White and Pink Dessert Set, Parian Jugs, &c, best Plated Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Liquear Frames, Tea and Coffee Urns, Salvers, Butter Pots, a Mahogany Box containing Plated Spoons, Forks, and Knives, plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Morocco case containing Fish Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table for 10 persons, Camp Tables, carved Side Board, Whatnots, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Rich Table and Reading Lamps, carved Drawingroom Table, Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Plated double light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamp with drops, Easy, Predieu, and Folding Chairs, English Brussels Persian and Cambay Carpets, Sofa Table, China Jars, Ornaments and Vases, Engravings in Maple, Gilt and other Frames, Carved four posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Crockery, &c., Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Tin Airtight Boxes, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Book Shelf, Hanging Punkahs, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, few Plants in pots, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built double seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole, &c, by Varty and Wilson, Liverpool.

A pair of grey Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted Harness.

One Buggy by Stewart, a fast trotter Black Arab Horse, a set of Harness, double and single Harness, Bridles, a single poled Tent with double walls, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Motteelal Bappalal.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Share Bazar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 20 Shares of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited), on account and at the risk of Vunmallydass Goverdhundass.
TERMS—CASH.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 " Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Madapollams.
4 " Grey Dhotties.
4 " T. R. Sarries.
4 cases of Woollen and Union Cloth.
20 Pair Plated Carriage Lamps.
40 Muskets with Bayonets.
20 Rifle Guns with Do.
10 do. do. Shots.
2 superior Double Barrel Guns in Mahogany cases.

Just Landed.

1 case very superior gilt Wall Paper and Borders.
1 case Pictures in gilt frames.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Jussa Cumma:
A lot of Gun Caps and Sundries.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Govindram Vycoontram:—
2 Cases Grey Dhotees.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 20th February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Musical Boxes.

A few Iron and Brass Bedsteads of sizes.

10½ great Gross of Parisian Grelot Buttons (plated), a few pairs of handsome Gig and Phaeton Lanterns, Pictures in gilt frames.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods.

AT 1 P. M.
On account of the concerned.

1 new Office Shigram with shaft and lamps complete.
1 Self-driving Phaeton.
Any other Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Perozebye, Widow of the late Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, and on account and at the risk of Cooverjee Cowasjee, Contractor, the first purchaser:—

All the Building Material of the House No. 18, situated in Hornby Row, Fort, and known as the house of the late Jeevanjee Ruttonjee Mowjee.

Conditions of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large collection of new Books, consisting of copies of Craig's Dictionary in 2 vols Travels in Persia. The British Empire, Fall and Captivity of Napoleon, Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson, Orr's Circle of Sciences Palaces of Persepolis and Nineveh, Arnold's Ancient History in 2 vols., Correspondence of the Emperor Charles V., Liberty of Rome, Cyclopædia of Universal History, Bryce's General Gazetteer, Dictionary of Natural History, Baron Gro's, the French Revolution, British Exploits, the Horse and its Rider, Lives of the Poets, Our Native Land, Modern India, China, Parlour Magic, Reign of George the II., Bulwer's Drama and Poems, the Fall of Rome, France and the French, Civil Liberty and Self-government, Wonders of the World, Tupper's Sonnets, Outlines of Creation, Memoirs and Correspondence of Marquis of Wellesley, Essays on the Religion of the Hindoos, Elements of Mechanics and Optics, the Ottoman Empire, and various other works.

SALE OF SILK.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

A C H / P / N F F F P R S } Nos 34, 37 and 50, three cases Pomjine Raw Silk.

A H / P / N F C R S } Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, four cases Fine Silk.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., the property of Jerome Burns. Esq, at his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Waiter, Tea set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prie-dieu, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, Sideboards, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Semi-Grand Piano, by "Erard," Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.
(if not previously disposed of),

A Sociable, with Horse and Harness complete.

A Buggy with horse and harness complete.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and THURSDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Executors, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late Spencer Compton, Esq., at his late residence at Malabar Hill, the same comprises Rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Goglets, Ice Plates, Preserve Pots, Fruit Dishes, &c. Two Handsome Blue or Gold Dinner Services, also another Ditto a Blue and Gold Breakfast Set, Two Handsome Dessert Services, Cheese Stands, Crab Dish, &c., a Set of Dish Covers containing 8 Hot Water Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Spirit Barrel on waggon, Bottles Waggons, Cruet Soy, Sauce, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Tea Set, Egg Boiler, Beer Mugs, Bottle Flaggons, Fire Stands, Mustard Pots, Fish Carver, Mahogany Cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler and Glass Covers, Single Double and Treble Branched Candle Sticks, &c., Set of best English made King and Victoria Pattern Silver Ware for six or twelve persons, best Ivory Handled Table Cutlery, &c., a Set of Blackwood Tables in 3 pieces, and 2 Centre leave with Oval ends and Carved Legs for twenty four persons, Round and Camp Ditto, Side Board, Dumb Waiters, Celeret, Dining Room Chairs, Double four Light Hanging and Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, China Japanned Easy Chairs, Carved Blackwood, Easy, Predieu and Drawing Room Ditto, Folding and other Screen, Conversation Couches, Ottoman Sitties, Hat and Flower Stands, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, a Mahogany square Piano Forte by C. H. Stroker, Brussel's Carpets and Rugs, Engravings in Frames, Camp and Children Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables Reclining Couches, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, an Iron Treasury Chest, Barometers, a six barrelled Revolver in case by J. Beattie, two double barrelled Guns and Rifle in cases by Westly Richards, two pair of Pistols, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A first rate 4 Seated English built Brougham, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of handsome black fast trotting Australian Horses (4 off,) height 15 hands.

An excellent English built self driving Phaeton, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of excellent fast trotting high cast grey Arab Horses (7 off) 15 hands high.

A light English built Cab Buggy, with lamps and cushions.

A Madras built hansome Cab, by Simpson and Company.

A very handsome grey Arab Buggy or Carriage Horse, 8 years old, height 14½

A first rate very high caste Arab chesnut Saddle Horse, 6 years old, height 14½.

Several sets of plated and covered buckle, double and single harness, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles by Longdon, Garden and Son, Peat and Wilkinson and Kidd.

A first rate Aden milk Cow.

Also a young Cow and 2 calves.

A Bhisty Bullock with pukhall.

A Pigeon house hut and Pigeons.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday next the 24th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA. (BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of GEORGE CRAIG, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry, Liquor, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., (if not previously sold) a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instrument to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

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